

Marshall Warns Against Long War, Raps Draft Curb

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. — From General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, today came a solemn warning against "unduly prolonged war."

"We are on the offensive, and are trying to do everything to avoid protracting operations which would involve great losses," General Marshall declared.

"We are on the offensive," he emphasized, "and we must not do anything to reduce the power of that offensive."

General Marshall was backed up by Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander of the Fleet, who warned also against "prolonging the war."

OPPOSE WHEELER BILL

The need for speedy offensive action backed by adequate reserves was the principal argument of the two military leaders against the bill barring the draft of fathers sponsored by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana defeatist.

The Army and Navy chiefs testified before a packed hearing of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, attended also by many other leading Congressmen and Senators.

It was the first time that the military leaders had publicly gone on record against any strategy of prolonging the war and fighting a war of "attrition."

General Marshall's statement constituted a strong plea for immediate offensive warfare.

Senator Lister Hill of Alabama chimed in to say that passage of the Wheeler bill barring the draft of fathers "would be just like Congress sounding the gong when you're ready to strike the knock-out blow."

"While you have got the other fellow on the run, the more you do to cut him down before he regains his balance, the better it is," General Marshall emphasized.

HITS CHECK TO OFFENSIVE

The effect of barring the draft of fathers, he declared, would force the army to "reduce our program and change our strategy," he declared.

He said that any interruption in the flow of manpower to the army such as the Wheeler bill would cause the army to "suffer a much greater loss than we anticipate from the Germans and Japs."

And he repeatedly told the committee that the army still has "very heavy fighting ahead of us."

AFFECT OF SOVIET DRIVE

One significant fact revealed by General Marshall was that the great success of the Soviet offensive had accounted largely for the change in plans which brought about a reduction in the goal for the size of the army from 8,200,000 men to 7,700,000.

He declared that the army waited until early August before making this decision, but felt "safe" in taking the step after the Soviet steamroller got into full motion.

General Marshall was sharp in his replies to Senator Wheeler who cross-examined him at length.

At the outset, Marshall declared he was "frankly puzzled" by the introduction of legislation of this kind at this particular time.

When Wheeler called for more deferments so that there would be workers in laundries, General Marshall contrasted this attitude with that prevailing in the Soviet Union where all-out war is being waged against the enemy.

Wheeler declared that there was a difference in attitude when you

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War Dominates CIO Rubber Parley

By Sig. Wenger

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TORONTO, Sept. 20.—President Sherman Dairymple opened the United Rubber Workers eighth annual convention here today by emphasizing that victory in this war is the Number One problem facing the delegates, asserting "every decision we make must be analyzed as to how much it can contribute to the winning of the war."

Dairymple's enthusiastic reference to imminent conferences between Britain, America and Soviet Union, coupled with expressed confidence in growing unity of the United Nations, was heartily applauded by the 350 delegates. He warned against exaggeration of differences among the United Nations stating "We have our differences of opinion right here in our own organization and it would be strange indeed if there were no differences of opinion among the Allies. But differences of opinion do not mean that the United Nations is not a going concern."

After handling the report of Tri-Partite conferences next month of the three major United Nations, the URWA President continued "I have every confidence that the United

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500 Greet Churchill With 2nd Front Plea

LONDON, Sept. 20 (UP).—Police dispersed a crowd of 500 persons which gathered near No. 10 Downing Street tonight after an attempt to get Prime Minister Winston Churchill to receive a deputation demanding an immediate Second Front in Europe.

Leaders of the group said they were told they could not see Churchill personally but that letters they submitted would be considered by him.

SOVIETS SEIZE 1130 TOWNS; 5TH ARMY TAKES NAPLES HILLS

Appellate Court Hits Ruling on Kings ALP

Reversing a part of the decision of Supreme Court Justice Henry G. Wenzel, the Appellate Court ruled yesterday by a 3 to 2 vote, that while a new meeting of the Kings County Committee of the American Labor Party must be held to elect county officers, there is to be no judicial supervision of the meeting.

Justice Wenzel had ordered a new meeting with judicial supervision.

Leaders of the progressive group of the ALP, who had asked for a new meeting under judicial supervision, immediately announced that they will go before the State Court of Appeals to seek a reversal of the Appellate decision. They are to confer with Chief Justice Irving Lehman of the Court of Appeals today on the date of their appeal.

The majority opinion of the Appellate decision was based on the argument that while the recent meeting of the Kings County Committee, held on Aug. 30, was clearly illegal in that it did not give all members of the committee a chance to listen and enter into the discussion, the "right wing" was not given an opportunity before Judge Wenzel to disprove progressive charges that there was fraud practiced in the election of county officers. Therefore there is no basis for judicial supervision.

Should the Court of Appeals uphold the Appellate decision, there is the possibility that the case will revert back to the Supreme Court to permit argument on the question as to whether there was fraud committed. In that case, the new meeting of the county committee, called for this Saturday evening at Brooklyn Technical High School, may be postponed. Otherwise, it will be held as scheduled.

Progressive leaders stressed the fact that all committeemen elected on the progressive slate must be prepared to attend the Saturday night meeting if they want to see the ALP built into a strong, united labor party.

Backs Unity Parley.

This was shown on the first test vote when the defeatists were anxious to prevent extension of debate, hoping that the resolution would be referred back to the

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**Browder Speaks
In B'klyn Thursday**

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will be main speaker at an election rally in Borough Park, Brooklyn, Thursday night, Sept. 23, it was announced yesterday by the Citizens' Committee to Re-Elect Councilman Peter V. Cacchione.

Mr. Browder's topic will be, "Is Victory Possible in 1943?" The meeting, one of a series of almost nightly election meetings in Brooklyn at which the need for maximum registration is being emphasized, will be held in Menorah Temple, 14th Ave. and 50th St. It will start promptly at 8:30, sponsored by the Citizens' Committee said.

Ferdinand C. Smith of the National Maritime Union will share the platform with Mr. Browder, it was announced, speaking for Mr. Cacchione's re-election in behalf of the Labor Division of the Citizens' Committee. Etim Viles, radio singer who took part in the Third War Loan Drive for the U. S. Treasury Department, will sing several numbers.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will speak tonight at a rally for Mr. Cacchione's re-election to be held at Franklin Manor, 83 Franklin Ave. Also this evening, Simon W. Gerson will be the main speaker at a similar meeting in Biltmore Hall, Flatbush Ave. and Church Ave., in the 31st A. D. and Isidore Begun, Bronx Councilman candidate for the Benson Manor, 1765 89th St., in the 16th A. D.

Miss Flynn will speak again tomorrow night in Aperia Manor, Kings Highway and E. Eighth St. in the 2nd A. D.

Later meetings of the Brooklyn Councilman campaign will be announced in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

"We give our undivided support to the proposed Allied plan to make the American Chief of Staff, General Marshall, the commander-in-chief of the northwestern European invasion, and at the same time we hail the proposed three-power conference of American, British and Soviet leaders," the second front resolution pledged.

"And we lend full support to President Roosevelt in any efforts and decisions to bring about an immediate land invasion of Western Europe as the best guarantee for shortening the war and achieving an early victory over the Axis backbone, Hitler Germany, and eliminating the dangers of a negotiated peace and the consequent perpetuation of fascism."

The resolution, adopted by an

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'Oust Germans' Badoglio Appeals To Italian People

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 20 (UP).—French Commandos have landed on Corsica and in cooperation with French patriots on the German-occupied French island their operations have "taken a favorable turn," a French communique announced tonight.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 20 (UP).—Allied Fifth Army troops throwing a siege are around Naples have scaled the 5,000-foot backbone of the Sorrento Peninsula across the bay from the great seaport and have thrust far inland in pursuit of German forces who are evacuating the Salerno area under scorching Allied aerial blows, it was announced today.

With Naples already within artillery range of Allied-held Ischia and Procida islands outside the harbor to the west, the city was now also within reach of American "long-tom" cannon on the Sorrento height 16 miles to the south.

The Union Nations radio in Algiers said the Germans had declared a state of siege in Naples.

SEIZE NAPLES HEIGHTS

Allied headquarters announced that all the dominating heights on the peninsula were seized in a 10 to 20 mile drive after the capture of the small port of Amalfi, 10 miles west of Salerno, from which rugged Mt. San Angelo rises abruptly to more than 5,000 feet.

German rear guards still were putting up a brief fight but were back-peddling so fast that a number of tanks were abandoned to the British and Americans, running the number captured in the Salerno fighting to more than 40.

BADOGGIO URGE ITALIANS FIGHT NAZIS

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 20 (UP).—Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, in a dramatic radio broadcast to Italy, called upon Italian civilians and armed forces everywhere to join the Allies in war against Germany, it was revealed today.

"Out with the Germans," he cried in a stirring address that carried with it a tacit declaration of war against his country's one-time Axis ally.

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**Statewide Air
Raid Test Held**

New York State, including New York City, had a 30-minute surprise air raid blackout test last night, the first Blue signal sounding at 8:29 P.M. and the all clear at 9:39 P.M. The Red warning sounded at 9:39 and continued for ten minutes. The test was authorized on request of State Civilian Defense officials.

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**Nazi Stalingrad Survivors
Call for Hitler's Overthrow**

By Henry Shapiro
United Press Staff Correspondent

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (UP).—Most of the surviving leaders of the German 6th army which was destroyed at Stalingrad have formed a "Union of German Officers" in Soviet prison camps, pledging themselves to overthrow Adolf Hitler and establish a democratic government in the Reich to sue the Allies for peace, it was revealed today.

A group of 100 officers head the organization which adopted the program of the "Free Germany" committee in the Soviet Union and they directed an appeal to German officers and men still fighting the Allies to save Germany from the fate of "our crack armies of Stalingrad and Africa" and to halt the

war which "is continuing exclusively in the interest of Hitler and his regime."

The "Free Germany" committee, which immediately expanded its membership to embrace the union has declared that a free and independent Germany is desirable after the war but has demanded immediate overthrow of the Nazi regime.

The founding of the organization was disclosed by Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party, which reprinted a full page from the newspaper "Freies Deutschland"—Free Germany—disclosing that 100 delegates representing five prison camps met near Moscow on Sept. 11 and formed the union.

Artillery General Walter von Seidlitz, commander of the 51st

Army Corps of the German army which was wiped out or captured at Stalingrad last winter, has been elected president of the new organization and Lieut. Gen. Alexander von Daniels, commander of the 37th infantry, one of the three vice presidents.

The union consists of survivors of Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus' 6th Army taken at Stalingrad but von Paulus apparently is not among the union's members.

A resolution was adopted at the first meeting appealing to all German officers to "demand Hitler's Nazi government's immediate resignation... and struggle shoulder to shoulder with the German people

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Red Army Drives West



Yesterday for the second time the Red Army recaptured more than a thousand towns and villages from the retreating Germans, including the strategically important town of Velikiy (not shown on map) just northwest of Smolensk, which was a follow-up of the capture of Yartsevo. The immediate main objective of the Red Army are (A) Smolensk to the north, (B) Kiev and Poltava in the middle sector, and (C) Zaporozh and Melitopol in the south.

25 MILES TO DNEPR

On the Kiev front, the Red Army smashed within 25 miles of the Dnieper by taking the town of Zolotarev, 40 miles northeast of the Ukrainian capital, and cutting the all-weather highway leading up to Chernigov and eventually on to Leningrad.

Mostyshe, 27 miles northeast of Kiev, Makayevka, 56 miles east of Kiev; Grebenka, junction of the Kiev-Poltava and Chernigov-Cherkassy railroads 84 miles southeast of the capital, also fell during general gains of 10 to 16 miles that resulted in the capture of over 200 towns in this sector.

It was on the extreme southern front that the Red Army scored perhaps the most important gains of the day. They took the town of Novovinnovka, eight miles southeast of Melitopol. The latter city is on the only known railroad leading into the Crimea although the Germans were reported to have built a spur line out of the western end of the peninsula leading up to a main line near Krivoy Rog.

Gains of more than six to 12 miles were scored on the Zaporozh-Melitopol front and 70 points were liberated. Among the towns taken were Bolshoi-Tokmak, 33 northeast of Melitopol, 45 southeast of Zaporozh and 19 miles from the Crimean railroad; Novovasilivka, 18 east of Melitopol; Kamyshyevka, 17 southeast of Zaporozh and 15 miles from the Dnieper and 10 from the Crimean railroad, and Yuryevka, 43 east of Melitopol.

The big dam city of Dnepropetrovsk, on the bend of the Dnieper, was brought into the range of the Soviet offensive by smashes of almost four to more than 11 miles which freed over 60 points. The most important victory was the capture of Slavgorod, 31 miles southeast of Zaporozh, and also 15 from the Dnieper, Slavgorod is on the Kharkov-Zaporozh railroad which was cut for the first time on that sector.

**Tito Denies British
Lead Partisans**

Tito, supreme commander of the Yugoslav Peoples' Liberation Army, denied yesterday that partisan forces were being led by British officers, as alleged in recent London broadcasts in the Serb language, it was made known in Berne.

Tito's statement was made over the "Free Yugoslavia" broadcasting station and reported via Intercontinent News. The statement said that the partisans had recently agreed with the Allied High Command in Cairo to "accept a certain number of British and American liaison officers to receive military materials, and to coordinate our operations. From this it follows that these Allied officers are only liaison officers and are not to take part in the direction of operations."

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Red Army Advances to 27 Miles of Kiev

LONDON, Sept. 20 (UP).—Soviet troops recaptured more than 1,000 towns and villages today in sweeping advances on eight fronts that carried them 27 miles from Kiev, 15 miles from the border of White Russia and only eight miles from Melitopol, rail gateway to the Crimea where thousands of Germans must retreat or be trapped.

Red Army men smashing forward on a 750-mile front from above Smolensk to the Sea of Azov captured approximately 1,130 inhabited points in today's fighting to run their total to over 3,000 for three days.

The most extensive gains were registered on the southern front where Melitopol, Dnepropetrovsk, and Zaporozh were menaced by converging Red armies which, at one point, were within about 13 miles of the Dnieper River.

On the northern end of the front below the Velikiy Lugi sector which has been dormant since February, the Red Army opened what appeared to be another new offensive and smashed into the town of Velikiy, 47 miles northeast of Vitebsk, in White Russia, and 64 northwest of Smolensk.

Capture of Velikiy, on the Dvina River, put the Soviets within 15 miles of White Russia and 60 miles southeast of Velikiy Lugi.

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Read the
DAILY WORKER
Every Day

New Hampshire AFL Hits Lewis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NASHUA, N. H., Sept. 20.—A resolution opposing the readmission of John L. Lewis into AFL ranks was adopted by the 42nd Annual Convention of the New Hampshire Federation of Labor held here over the weekend. The convention also voted to submit this resolution to the coming national convention of the American Federation of Labor at Boston, Oct. 4.

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The Storming of The 'Smolensk Gate'

By a Veteran Commander

THE "SMOLENSK GATE" is the 50-miles wide corridor running roughly east-west between the upper reaches of the Dnieper and the Western Dvina. These two rivers form a historical Russian defense position and the "Gate" is the only gap in it.

On the War Fronts

The "Gate" is about 100 miles deep (or long). Its eastern "posterns" are Yartsevo, Dukhovshchina and Belyi, all in Soviet hands by now. Its western "posterns" are Orsha and Vitebsk. The Red Army by storming Yartsevo and Dukhovshchina has crashed the "Gate," thus creating a grave threat not only to Smolensk, but to the entire "river-position." If the Red Army debouches from the gap between Vitebsk and Orsha, it can turn both the Dvina and the Dnieper position as well as the complex of German-held fortresses which form the quadrangle Minsk-Smolensk-Roslavl-Gomel.

Further south the great Desna River has been crossed by the Red Army on a 150-mile front between Bryansk and Chernigov (which is about to fall). The integrity of the Dnieper position is gravely threatened in the sector between Rechitza and Kiev. The Red Army here is only 35 miles from the Dnieper.

Along the middle reaches of the Dnieper the Red Army has smashed the Kiev-Poltava line. Only Poltava still holds out, but is in grave danger of encirclement.

Near the bend of the Dnieper the Red Army has advanced to within less than 25 miles of the River and is about 15 miles from the railroad running from Zaporozh to the Crimea. However, it must be noted from recent intelligence that the Germans seem to have built a rail-link between Perekop and the Dnieper crossing (ferry) opposite Kherson and may use it for the evacuation of the Crimea. The Red Army vanguards are still 115 miles east of that line.

Novorossiisk has fallen and the German bridgehead on the Taman Peninsula is doomed. When it is cleared, the Crimea will be open to direct attack.

THE BATTLE OF SALERNO has come to a victorious end and the Battle of Naples is beginning. The Allied front in southern Italy is now being straightened and will soon stretch from the approaches to Naples to Foggia.

The Italian Army has at last taken independent action and is reported to have cleared Sardinia of the few German troops that were there. Thus we now have air bases within fighter-distance from all points on the Italian western coast from Leghorn down. The Germans hold Bastia in Corsica, but this looks like an "evacuation point" for them. They seized Elba to facilitate such an evacuation.

When we get Corsica we will be able to cover with our fighter umbrella anything between Toulon and Naples (as a matter of fact the distance between Toulon and certain airfields in Sardinia is not greater than the distance between Sicily and Salerno).

IN THE PACIFIC our airmen are reported to be winning a fierce battle for air supremacy over the Northern Solomons.

Our naval task force raided the enemy installations in the Gilbert Islands.

(Note: There was a misprint in our article in the Worker Sunday: the junction of Korosten is not "eight miles" west of the Dnieper, but EIGHTY MILES WEST OF IT.)

Stalingrad Survivors Denounce Hitler Rule

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to overthrow the Hitler regime and save Germany from chaos and catastrophe."

To German officers still fighting, the Union directed an appeal saying, "We officers and men surviving the Sixth German Stalingrad Army at the beginning of the fifth year of war address ourselves to you to indicate the path of salvation of our fatherland and people. All Germany knows the meaning of Stalingrad. We have experienced all the tortures of hell. We have been buried alive in Germany but we have been resurrected for a new life. We cannot remain silent any longer... great military and political reverses at the beginning of this year and also steadily worsening economic conditions in Germany compel us to recognize the hopelessness of Germany's position."

TURNING POINT

The appeal said that Stalingrad was the turning point of the war, followed by the German defeat in the Caucasus, and Kuban, Sicily and Africa and the collapse of Italy.

"The German summer offensive (in Russia) collapsed," the appeal said. "The Red Army reconquered Orel, Belgorod, Kharkov, Taganrog and the Donets Basin and is advancing to the Dnieper. Mussolini's overthrow and Italy's exit was imminent. The exit of Finland, Hungary, and Rumania, which can confidently be anticipated, are leading Germany towards full isolation more terrible than 1918. Every thinking German officer understands that Germany has lost the war. The people feel that, as well as the ruling circles who are responsible for all our misfortunes."

"We must save Germany from the fate of our crack armies of Stalingrad and Africa. The war is continuing exclusively in the interests of Hitler and his regime, contrary to the interests of the German people and fatherland."

Russian Clergy Urges 2nd Front in Call to Christians

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 20. — A call to the Christians of the world to "bring about the long-awaited second front in this favorable moment" has been issued by 19 Metropolitan, Archbishops and Bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church, it was announced today.

The call, signed among others by the newly elected Patriarch Sergius and by Metropolitan Alexius and Nikolai, appeared in the first issue of the magazine, Moscow Patriarchate, and was reprinted today in Izvestia.

"In these historic days," the call begins, "the Orthodox Russian Church, which together with the entire country and its people is suffering the great tribulations which have fallen upon us, addresses the Christians of the world with the call to unite in unanimity and fraternity in the name of Christ for complete victory over the common foe."

"The Russian Orthodox Church addresses itself above all to you, brother Christians, warriors fighting in the armies of all our allied countries."

"With deep faith in your heart go forward in the name of the Lord to restore the lands captured by the enemy, to liberate the peoples enslaved by him, and to stop his unexampled crimes."

CALL ON CHRISTIANS

"The Orthodox Church calls also upon you, Christians of all allied countries working for the defense of their native soil against the common enemy, to redouble your efforts to help the front and bring about complete triumph over the Hitlerite hordes."

"It calls upon the Christians of all countries temporarily occupied by Hitler to in all possible ways help behind the enemy lines the common cause of saving the oppressed peoples."

"It calls upon the Christians of all countries to unite in common prayer to the Lord to grant speedy victory in this historical battle in the name of the triumph of Christian and universally human ideals over fascism which brings world ruin."

"It hopes that the intensified efforts of the Christians of all allied countries will finally bring about the long-awaited second front in this favorable moment when the Russian Red Army, victoriously defeating the enemy from its native confines, has directed big enemy forces upon itself, and hastens victory and peace for the peoples."

"It knows that iniquity and untruth cannot be crowned with success; that the just and holy wrath of the Christians of the allied countries will break down all the obstacles which Hitler has placed in our path to a peaceful and tranquil life, will tempestuously drown and wipe off the earth fascism and restore tranquility, freedom and happiness to the world."

Chilean Miners Donate to Relief

SANTIAGO, Sept. 20 (ALN).—

Chilean copper workers in Potrerillos, members of the National Miners Federation, resolved this week to donate one day's salary to the relief organizations of the United Nations, and an equal amount to aid their distressed fellow countrymen in Coquimbo province.

At the same time the Chilean Committee for a Free France announced that, in appreciation of labor's aid, it had turned over some funds to help finance the congress of the Confederation of Chilean Workers, which opened this week.

The Liberated and Liberators in Bryansk



Joyous scenes like these followed the great Red Army capture of the once-Nazi stronghold, Bryansk. Food, drink and flowers are heaped upon the Soviet soldiers and officers by women residents just after the Nazis had been driven out of the city. This is a radiophoto from Moscow.

Soviet Press Theme: 'Forward to West'

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 20.—"Forward to the West" is the emphasis and concluding words of two editorials in Pravda and Red Star, Soviet newspapers here, reviewing the most recent victories of the Red Army at Bryansk and the approaches to the Dnieper. Red Star is the newspaper of the Red Army, and Pravda the organ of the Soviet Communist Party.

Stressing the fact that the Soviet advance is still gaining momentum, Red Star says "We waited long enough for this hour and prepared for it long in advance. The rout of the Germans at Moscow in 1942 and the present victorious battles—all this comprise the links of one chain. On the battlefield in Autumn 1943 we are reaping the fruits of the self-sacrificing operations and tireless training of troops in the course of all preceding battles."

Red Star stresses the violence of the present fighting, the fact that four enemy divisions were routed at Novorossiisk in the Caucasus and six divisions at Bryansk and Belzitsa, and says that these victories are being decided by "the strength of the Soviet troops alone... Precisely herein lies the explanation of all the successes and the permanent historical significance of these successes."

DRIVING FOE OFF SOIL

Pravda declares that the "mass expulsion of the Hitlerite robbers from Soviet soil is proceeding apace," and praises the skill of Soviet commanders, their ability to combine different services of the army on the battlefield. It notes that the enemy has been driven from "a defense line which he had fortified for some two years and on which he had placed his hopes for future operations."

Pravda concludes with the phrase "Forward to the West, Soviet warriors," and says that while the Red Army is liberating Soviet towns and villages, "it is the task of the working people in the rear to restore these towns and villages as speedily as possible."

Red Star warns against the possibility that the wave of the Soviet advance may give rise to complacency among Soviet citizens, and says that "the enemy is not yet finished off, that the Red Army still continues to bear the brunt of the struggle against Hitlerite Germany, that more than two thirds of the German army is still on the eastern front."

SEES BIG BATTLES AHEAD

The big newspaper foresees a number of difficult battles still ahead, but considers the situation now favorable "for bold and decisive actions by the Red Army and above all for courage and intrepid maneuvers."

"To advance sweepingly, to cut off the enemy's path of retreat, to follow close on his heels, to overthrow his rear-guards and at the same time in bold enveloping maneuvers to encircle and destroy him—such is the tactic of Soviet operations everywhere."

"The Soviet troops hold the keys to victory," the paper concludes. "Forward to the West, to the liberation of all Soviet soil, to the utter debacle of the German fascist invaders."

Archbishop of York Meets Russian Clergy

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (UP).—

The Archbishop of York conferred today with high dignitaries of the Russian Orthodox Church and said later that one purpose of his visit to the Soviet Union was to express the Church of England's sympathy and admiration for the endurance of the Soviet people.

The second dignitary of the Anglican Church revealed that he arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church and that he headed an English delegation. He talked for a half-hour this morning with the newly-elected patriarch of the Russian Church, Sergius, and with the Metropolitan of Leningrad and Kiev and the Archbishop of Gorki.

"The object of my visit is threefold," he said in a public statement. "First, to express to the Russian Church and the peoples of the USSR the deep sympathy of the Church of England for all their terrible sufferings and losses due to the German invasion and to express admiration of their endurance, courage and self-sacrifice in defense of their country."

"Secondly, to promote and strengthen the relationship between the two churches, and thirdly, to extend an invitation to the Russian Orthodox Church to send a delegation to the Church of England," he said.

Foe Hit Hard At Bougainville By U.S. Planes

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Tuesday, Sept. 21 (UP).—

The unprecedented Allied aerial offensive in the Solomons has inflicted serious damage on Japan's Bougainville fortress, southeastern guardian of the vital anchorage at Rabaul, New Britain, and the enemy now is definitely "on the run," an official report said today.

Striking day and night, occasionally with such suddenness that the enemy was caught completely by surprise, American bomber and fighter fleets of more than 200 planes wrecked Ballale airfield and damaged the Kahili airstrip, while destroying at least 52 interceptors and numerous grounded craft between last Tuesday and Thursday.

U. S. losses were counted at 14 planes with more than half the pilots saved.

Nazi Planes Aid Mikhailovitch

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, Sept. 20. — A detachment of General Draza Mikhailovitch's Chetniks which had the support of German planes suffered a resounding defeat at the hands of Yugoslav guerrillas in Eastern Bosnia, radio station "Free Yugoslavia" announced.

The guerrillas who did the job were members of the Fourth Montenegrin Brigade of the Yugoslav Peoples Liberation Army.

The same broadcast revealed that Yugoslav partisans in Slovenia, Dalmatia and Herzegovina "are successfully preventing the Germans from disarming Italian garrisons and from capturing their armaments and war supplies."

Indeed, as reported in "Free Yugoslavia's" Sept. 13 broadcast, Italian troops in Dalmatia joined in with the partisans in active opposition to the Germans. The broadcast praises especially the Italian garrison in Senu for its effective and ready cooperation with the Yugoslav Peoples Liberation Army.

In Southern Bosnia the men of the Tenth Krai Brigade and of the Livno Guerrilla Detachment jointly attacked the enemy-held town of Livno and destroyed part of its outer fortifications.

SHOOT DOWN JUNKERS

In Western Bosnia a battalion of the Kotara Guerrilla Brigade destroyed an enemy train on the Bosanski-Novibrijuni line. The guerrillas by this exploit killed 140 enemy soldiers, including a colonel, and took 22 soldiers and one officer prisoner. They even shot down a Junkers 88. Another battalion of the same for many hours.

brigade took prisoner 104 conscripts near the station of Piskavica and captured two mortars, 11 machine guns and other supplies.

Some reverses were suffered by the Yugoslav partisans in the neighborhood of Lika, the Sept. 13 broadcast said.

However, Yugoslav troops counterattacked successfully between the towns of Bihac and Lajpaz, and in this area forced the Germans out of the village of Kamenak.

In Slovenia the partisans destroyed an enemy train on the Kocevje-Ljubljana line, destroying two locomotives and several cars and interrupting communications.

According to the Aug. 27 issue of La Gasetta del Popolo, Turin newspaper, the "five principal unions (metal workers, woodworkers, railwaymen, clerical, hotel and restaurant workers) set up a joint committee, presided over by Bruno Buozzi, for the purpose of coordinating the Italian trade union movement in such a way as to maintain the aims and interests of its 3,000,000 members." Thus was taken the first step toward reestablishing the General Confederation of Labor, abolished by Mussolini in 1927.

Japanese Spy Shot in Chungking

CHUNGKING, Sept. 20 (UP).—

A 21-year-old spy sent by the Japanese to Chungking to murder high-ranking officials of the 14th U. S. Air Force was executed today, an official announcement reported.

The would-be assassin, Chao Chi-Hau, a native of Japanese-occupied Tientsin arrived in Chungking on Aug. 19, carrying money of the Chinese puppet regime and 10,000 Central Government dollars. His reward for carrying out his mission within four months was to have been 100,000 puppet dollars. Chinese counter-espionage resulted in his arrest.

The 14th Air Force, based in China, is commanded by Major Gen. Claire L. Chennault, former commander of the American volunteer group in China.

3 POINTS...

1. Due to necessary wartime restrictions it is becoming increasingly necessary to reduce still further the waste of paper resulting from unsold, returned copies of the DAILY WORKER.
2. The demand for the DAILY WORKER is growing, since it is becoming more and more recognized as labor's outstanding paper for victory by labor and the people as a whole—and as a result you may find it more difficult as time goes on to secure a copy from your local newsdealer.
3. It is therefore urged that you immediately arrange to have a copy of the DAILY WORKER reserved for you at your favorite newsstand! Do it today!

PLACE A STANDING ORDER WITH YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR YOUR COPY OF THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!

(Continued on Page 3)

Bulgaria Must Decide Her Fate Now

By Georg Dimitroff

(Concluded from yesterday)

By betraying Bulgaria to the Hitlerite robbers the ruling circles of Bulgaria struck the heaviest blow to the country's national interests. As a result of this policy Bulgaria was turned by the Germans into a place d'armes for the Hitlerites in their war against the Soviet Union. Burgas, Varna, Balchik and a number of other places on the Black Sea coast, as well as the port of Rusek on the Danube, are now in the hands of the Germans and are used as bases for German submarines and warships. What is more, the Bulgarian navy is used by the Germans to transport troops and ammunition against the Soviet Union.

The key railway lines in the country are actually in the hands of the Germans and are engaged in transporting German army and navy units and war materials. The Germans have a number of airdromes and military supply depots on Bulgaria's territory. All the Bulgarian airdromes are controlled by German military authorities. By building fortifications and strategic roads in Bulgaria the German command is preparing to turn Bulgarian territory into an arena of the Hitlerite war.

Bulgaria has been plundered by the Germans to a greater extent than in the First World War. Through the state "Grain Export" company the government is exporting Bulgarian grain and agricultural products to Germany on a mass scale. The export of foodstuffs and raw materials to Germany already exceeds the enormous sum of 20,000 million leva. This is the German "debt" to the Bulgarian National Bank, a debt which will never be paid to Bulgaria.

This is not the only way the Bulgarian peasants are being robbed. Bulgaria is compelled to pay for the upkeep of the German garrisons, army hospitals, numerous German agencies and representations, for the families of the German army and for civic employees. The hungry German horde is buying up provisions at a cheap price and is regularly sending parcels to Germany.

Economically Bulgaria has been turned into an appendage of Hitlerite Germany. More than 63 per cent of foreign capital investments in Bulgaria are held by the Germans. The entire economic policy of the present Bulgarian ruling circles is subordinated to German interests. This

means the closing down of enterprises useless to Germany, the adjusting of Bulgaria's agriculture to the needs of German industry, that is the production of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods for Germany. This means liquidating the independent industrial development of Bulgaria and turning her into a colony of Germany, which inevitably means the complete national enslavement of the Bulgarian people.

On the demand of Hitler little Bulgaria declared war on Britain and the United States, two world powers, in December 1941. The fact that Bulgaria has not sent troops to the Soviet-German Front is due to the vigorous opposition among the people and army against such a measure. But Bulgaria plays the role of a Hitlerite gendarme in the Balkans. Bulgarian troops are stationed as occupation troops in Yugoslavia and Greece. King Boris placed Bulgarian divisions at the disposal of the Germans in the Balkans to replace the German divisions dispatched to the Soviet-German Front.

And it is this country, transformed into Hitler's vassal and gendarme in the Balkans, that the present rulers want to repre-

sent as a Bulgaria "realizing her national ideals." They are consoling the Bulgarian people by the alleged acquisition of Thrace and Macedonia. But in "acquiring" Macedonia and Thrace, Bulgaria herself lost her national independence.

The German commandants rule not only Macedonia and Thrace but also Bulgaria proper as if it were their patrimony, while "Bulgarian" Macedonia and Thrace figure on the map published by Goebbels in Berlin as German provinces provisionally under Bulgarian administration.

CALCULATIONS UPSET

The growing guerrilla movement in Macedonia and Thrace shows that the people of these areas are filled with burning hatred not only for the Hitlerite invaders but for their Bulgarian associates as well.

King Boris based all his calculations on a swift and easy Hitler victory. These calculations were upset. It was becoming clearer with every passing day that Germany was losing the war and that King Boris had brought Bulgaria to the brink of catastrophe. The bankrupt monarch felt the growing hatred of the people. In an

effort to find a way out of the impasse he resorted to all sorts of maneuvers, spreading still greater uncertainty and panic around him. These maneuvers of the Bulgarian crown were keenly watched in Berlin. And it was apparently not without the aid of Berlin that this perfectly healthy man and splendid Alpinist died "suddenly" in the prime of his life.

The Fillov Government, claiming to act in accordance with the existing Bulgarian constitution, proclaimed the six-year-old son of Boris, Simeon, king of Bulgaria. But the Bulgarian rulers utilized the constitution only insofar as it suited their plans. They had no intention at all of fulfilling another imperative demand of the constitution which provides for the convocation of a great people's assembly. And the reason was fully understandable.

The Bulgarian rulers fear any contact with the will of the popular masses of Bulgaria. Together with the German gaudieries they are doing their utmost to continue the pro-German policy hateful to the people. The death of King Boris seemed quite an

Open Campaign for Big Negro Vote

Davis and Rivers Candidacies Lend Interest to Drive

By Mac Gordon

The Negro Labor Victory Committee has opened what is perhaps the most intensive campaign ever launched to get out the Negro vote. It is distributing 100,000 circulars in Harlem, Bronx and Brooklyn, as well as in the shops, addressed to Negro trade unionists and their families. It is planning to get out posters. The circulars and posters feature the slogan "Back Up Your Beating with Ballots—Register and Vote."

The Committee is concentrating its efforts among the 30,000 Negroes who belong to unions affiliated with it and their families. It is asking each member to sign a pledge which is part of the circular, that he will register and vote this year.

NEGRO VOTE

Considerable interest is attached to the Negro vote in the coming elections. The Republicans have made attempts to capture it by the appointment of a Negro assistant district attorney Francis E. Rivers, to the city court bench to fill a vacancy created by the death of Justice James C. Madigan. Since the term ends this year, they nominated Rivers to succeed himself.

The Republicans also nominated a prominent Negro, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, to the City Council. When Dr. Tobias declined to run because the Republicans made it clear that they did not intend to make a campaign for him, the GOP chiefs substituted a Negro John A. Ross, Jr., who is unknown.

In making these nominations the Republicans were by no means trying to promote Negro people to office. The fact is that they knew that a Republican, running alone, cannot win the city judgeship in New York County. Madigan was a Democrat.

They also knew that there was no likelihood of a Negro Republican winning the election to the City Council. They figured, however, that these nominations would help them get votes among the Negro people for their chief candidate, State Senator Joe E. Hanley, running for Lt. Governor.

PLAY INTO GOP HANDS

The Democrats in New York County played into their hands by refusing to nominate for city judge one of the several Negro candidates approved by the County Bar Association. They nominated, instead, Joseph T. Higgins.

The American Labor Party in the county, however, in line with its general principles and practice regarding the fight for Negro rights, shrewdly countered the move of the Republicans by naming Rivers, as its candidate for city judge. This makes it possible to elect Rivers.

The difference between the ALP action and that of the Republicans in nominating Rivers is that the former acted in the full knowledge that Rivers can be elected as a result of its action, while the Republicans acted in the belief that he could not be. The Republicans do not nominate Negroes except to posts they think they can't win.

Because of the ALP move, Lt. General Haskell, the Democratic and ALP candidate for Lt. Governor, may win many votes from Negro people on the ALP line which he otherwise would have lost.

DAVIS CAN WIN

There is a Negro candidate, however, who can win Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., the Communist candidate. Davis is widely known in Harlem as an outstanding fighter for progress and for the rights of the Negro people. He is getting phenomenal support from leaders of all sections and parties among the Negroes. In addition, he will get many thousands of Communist and progressive labor votes outside of Harlem.

The number of first choice votes he gets outside of Harlem should place him well above Ross in the running, and Ross' elimination should give him many second-choice Negro votes. A third Negro candidate, the Socialist Layle Lane, will probably run considerably behind the other two. Her second choice votes will probably go mainly to Davis.

In any case, the registration figures for Harlem will probably decide the issue. If there is a large Negro registration and vote, the chances of Davis as well as of Rivers, will be much greater. A large registration may assist in adding another councilman to the number elected. There is one Councilman chosen for every 75,000 ballots cast.

This gives considerable significance to the campaign of the Negro Labor Victory Committee to register the Negro vote.

6 Days Left Before Registration Opens



The two rings on the calendar cover the Sept. 27 to Oct. 6 period during which time New York patriotic citizens must register to vote for the Councilmanic and Lieut.-Governorship election. Unless you register you lost not just one vote BUT TWO—a negligence which can only help the enemy. Register for victory during that period!

'Prober' of OPA Now Landlord Aide

By Eva Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. — Remember Irving T. McCann, the brash, talkative counsel for Judge Howard Smith's "impartial" committee which investigated OPA rent control? Well, you probably don't because Lawyer McCann faded out of the picture as soon as the Smith committee produced its report sniping at OPA.

But there's a little note on Mr. McCann in the August 21st issue of *The Alameda Observer*, from way out in California:

"On August 27, the Apartment House Association, the real estate boards and like groups are holding a mass meeting at the Oakland Women's City Club at 8 P. M. and will be addressed by Irving T. McCann of Washington."

The story goes on to say that Mr. McCann will explain the bill Congressman Smith will introduce on rent control when Congress reconvenes on September 14 and add this significant point: "This bill is of the utmost interest to property owners and promises a check on the overwhelming authority dealt by the OPA."

REAL ESTATE MAN

Mr. McCann had a big share in drawing up the Smith bill which rumor has it was practically written at the pretentious building at 1737 K Street, N. W. in Washington which is headquarters for the real estate lobby.

You can't exactly prove it, but the general impression here is that McCann, now that he is no longer employed by the Smith Committee, is making a nation-wide tour under the auspices of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and other outfits.

Mr. McCann, a loquacious gentleman, is reported to have told one Washingtonian that he was broke, in need of a job, and saw no reason why he shouldn't accept the offer of the real estate interests to drum it up for their attack on OPA.

Judging from the note in the *Alameda Observer*, Mr. McCann is really covering the country using the battler's of the Smith Committee that OPA favored tenants and

Questions and Answers On Registration

There are various technical angles involved in registering which the Daily Worker will discuss from day to day in question and answer form. We invite readers to send in whatever questions they may have regarding registration and the election.

Q: How do I register, if I have never voted before?

A: You bring your birth or naturalization certificate to the polling place and also your graduation certificate from elementary, high school or college.

If you have no school graduation certificate you will be given a simple test to prove you can read and write.

Rent Control Here Hinted by Joseph

Mayor LaGuardia left for Washington yesterday to continue his pressure for rent control action in New York City and Sylvan L. Joseph, regional OPA administrator, followed this morning in the wake of reports that some definite steps to halt the present rent gouging here was a distinct possibility.

Joseph stirred hopes among the metropolis' rent-suffering populace when he declared that "there should be an announcement late this week or at least early next week."

The report of imminent rent control in New York City by OPA followed the completion of a cost survey covering nearly 50,000 rental units in the city. Joseph did not say what the results indicated, citing the still incomplete tabulation of statistics.

The demand for rent control here among trade union, tenant, civic, neighborhood and a host of other organizations reached a peak last Saturday when Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union led a delegation of 100 mem-

bers to the regional OPA office with a demand for an end to wholesale and unrestricted boosting of rents. Quill submitted to Frank C. Russell, regional director, an impressive account of impairment of war production and morale among workers facing unprecedented rent increases, evictions and need-in-the-haystack apartments at legitimate rentals.

In the meantime the flood of complaints from tenants throughout New York City against landlord violations of the voluntary rent control pledge given to the OPA here by real estate continued to swamp the Mayor's Committee on Property Improvement at 40 Park Ave.

Lauds Carl Brodsky On Withdrawal

Carl Brodsky's withdrawal from the councilmanic race in favor of Ben Davis, Jr., was "a noble deed," according to William Gauden, member of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board.

Gauden declared that Brodsky has "made it possible for the people of New York to have a Negro representative in the City Council during the incoming term."

Mr. Gauden's statement is contained in a letter to Mr. Brodsky at the headquarters of the New York County Election Campaign Committee, Communist Party, 147 Fourth Ave.

After complimenting Mr. Brodsky and observing that "too often we are prone to look for errors" as a basis of criticism and to keep silent about a "noble deed" Mr. Gauden continues:

"First of all, this is the first time in the history of American politics that I have ever heard of a white person's withdrawing his name as a candidate to endorse a Negro and place his name on the ballot for an outstanding position. It is the type of thing I have read about but never seen in actual life."

"Years ago, when your party nominated Mr. James Ford to run on your ticket for the position of Vice-President of the United States, many of my friends said that it was a gesture made to the Negroes by your party because they knew that neither he nor any other candidate nominated by the Communists would win. The position you have taken on the candidacy of Mr. Davis, at a time when you could have remained in the race and won, certainly has confirmed the sincerity of your party on Mr. Ford."

The letter concludes by saying that "a lot of unnecessary misunderstanding between the races" would be avoided if other political parties followed the Communists' example and that "the Negro people and the white progressives will see to it that Mr. Davis is elected to the City Council."

Minor to Lecture On Negro Issues

Robert Minor, assistant general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, will be one of the instructors in the full-time two-weeks morning school on the Negro people and the war, to be held October 18 to October 29, under the auspices of the Workers School.

The course begins Monday, October 18, and closes Friday, October 29. Hours are from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. The fee is \$10.

Gerson Speaks Tonight in B'klyn

Simon W. Gerson, Legislative Director of the New York State Communist Party, will speak tonight on the "The Second, the War, and Elections," a pre-registration Victory Rally in behalf of Peter V. Cacchione's campaign for re-election to the City Council.

The meeting will be held at "The Biltmore" at 2230 Church Avenue, near Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Laura Duncan and Al Moss will entertain.

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Wagner Backs Conference On Harlem and Racial Unity

Senator Robert F. Wagner has accepted sponsorship of the Citizens Emergency Conference for Inter-racial Unity next Saturday afternoon, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Conference Chairman, announced yesterday. Initiated by a group of prominent New York citizens following the Harlem out-

breaks of August first, the Conference will bring together representatives of many New York religious, racial, fraternal, civic and neighborhood organizations, labor unions and governmental agencies to work out a practical and immediate action program to end racial disharmony in this city.

Both afternoon and evening sessions, held in the Hunter College Assembly Hall at 69th Street and Park Avenue, will be open to the public.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will make the keynote address at the Evening Session, starting at 8 P. M. The Conference will immediately afterward be divided into five panel discussion groups to consider special problems of minority groups in wartime.

CITIES EMERGENCIES

Dr. Tobias pointed out yesterday that "three developments during the summer months had produced an emergency situation in race relations in New York requiring prompt attention," and development of a thorough-going program. He added that these were the August first outbreak in Harlem, which directs our attention to the continuing economic and social discrimination against the Negro community; sporadic outbreaks against the Jewish people in Brooklyn and the Bronx; the recent organized violent

Green, Don to Talk Tomorrow At Webster Hall

Two decades of Communist Party history and their lessons for today will be analyzed at a special functionaries' meeting, to be held tomorrow evening, Sept. 22, at 8:00 P. M. at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.

Sam Don, National Educational Director of the Communist Party, and Gil Green, New York State Secretary, will be the speakers.

The role of the Communist Party in the development of the American labor movement and the Party's contributions in the many democratic struggles of the last quarter-century, will be discussed. Conclusions for the present-day struggle against fascism will be drawn.

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Pointers on Points

RED STAMPS: Coupons Y and Z are valid through Oct. 20.

BLUE STAMPS: Coupons U, V, W are now valid through Oct. 30.

SHOES: No. 18 Coupon in War Ration Book One, good for one pair, must last you through Oct. 31.

Loose coupons not valid, but families may pool coupons of a household.

WAR RATION BOOK THREE: Series A, brown stamps in Ration Book Three have been valid since Sept. 12 to buy rationed meats, fats, oils and rationed dairy products. They will expire on Oct. 2. Series B of the brown stamps have been valid since Sept. 19. Series C becomes valid Oct. 26, and will expire Oct. 30. Final sets of red coupons expire Oct. 2, after which only brown stamps can be used to buy meats, fats and rationed dairy products.

SUGAR: Coupon No. 14 in War Ration Book One, good for five pounds, is valid through October. For home canning, five pounds each is available on Coupons 15 and 16 through Oct. 31.

STOVES are not rationed to the consumer. Ration certificates may be obtained from your local rationing board.

LOCAL RATIONING BOARDS: Borough rationing boards provide you with the address of local rationing boards, which know the answers to rationing problems.

Telephone numbers: Manhattan, CO-5-4575 Brooklyn, MA-4-8575 Bronx, ME-5-8250 Queens, IR-4-6300 Richmond, GI-7-8929 For price control information, consult OPA at Empire State Building CH-4-7300.

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Your Growing Child Mothers 'On Parade'

By Jean Warren

The seven and eight-year-old group was having indoor games on a rainy evening during the first week of camp. To many of the thirty children, these races were a brand new thing. The counselors were showing them just how to dig the spoon under the stubborn brown potatoes, warning them against even the slightest use of the other hand and forbidding the seemingly accidental use of shoe edges. The children were gay, busy, and concentrated. They bit their tongues, ran and fell with potatoes, and watched each other carefully for clues.

Mrs. Surface, the counselor in charge, was an experienced teacher, married, and with children of her own. Although this was her first summer at camp, her avowed love of teaching, interest in modern psychology and pleasant smile had brought her the position of group leader.

She blew the whistle and explained the relay. A child asked, did the first player lay out the potatoes for the second, or was that the second's job? While she consulted the experts, the noise and excitement which had quieted grew up again.

"Quiet! Quiet! I said quiet!" Mrs. Surface yelled into the noise. "If you can't be absolutely quiet we'll all go back to bed!" The lack of assurance and impatience in her raised voice came over clearly to the perceptive children. For the first time genuine disorder spread through the gym.

SUCKERS FOR HORSEPLAY
Finally they were lined up and the relay had begun. Mrs. Surface's own daughter was next in line. Head on, she plunged the tip of the spoon under the potato, sending it sailing into the air over her shoulder.

The children laughed and stamped. Other potatoes flew over experimental shoulders. Even the opposition took time out to sit on the floor and laugh.

Seven and eight year olds are suckers for horseplay, and that goes double on a rainy day.

Mrs. Surface charged. "You fool! You fool! Pick it up from the side! Hurry up or you'll lose!" Her daughter frowned and tried again. The potato had become nervous and stubborn. It rolled off first one side of the spoon and then the other. "You aren't even trying!" Mrs. Surface's rage bewildered even the

adults. She snatched her daughter's arm and yanked her out of the game, shook her and went on screaming. Daughter wrenched loose and kicked, and loving mother slapped her in the face.

When children and adults work together all day long in close contact, veneers of psychology, sweetness, objectivity, all crack—and fundamental attitudes are revealed beneath.

Mrs. Surface was afraid of the children, and they knew it within 15 minutes. Her use of threats and her over-assertiveness gave her away. Although the children certainly could not have explained their insight or reaction, they understood.

"UNDERSTANDING MOTHER"
Her pose of "understanding mother" towards her daughter cracked as soon as her daughter failed to be a source of pride. Her "love" dissolved into a possessive attitude which did not allow the child to live her own life, but demanded she "win" to compensate mother's own insecurity. Her rage showed to what extent her daughter was, to her, merely an extension of her own personality.

Genuine cruelty and aggressiveness can hide behind teacher's smile or mother's soft voice for only a short while.

It takes two, at least, to make a quarrel. We ourselves must take stock and examine our real motives in difficult scenes with children. Are we forcing the children to eat for reasons of health—or because we wish to dominate? Is the mistake in grammar worrying us for the child's sake, or because we are ashamed before the neighbors?

When children are unusually naughty or stubborn they are often reacting to our own deeper attitudes and emotions. We might say that their "subconscious" feelings are reacting to our "subconscious" feelings. When the forces of personalities conflict we must take time out to study not only the children, but ourselves!

Fulbright Bill Wins House Test Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

Rules Committee if there was insufficient discussion.

The vote in favor of extending debate to four hours was 252 to 23. The real question will arise following passage of the resolution, and they are:

First, will the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which meets Wednesday act promptly either on the Fulbright resolution or on the somewhat more specific Hatch-Burton-Ball resolution or will it pussyfoot?

Influenced by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, chairman Tom Connally of the Senate Committee has thus far shied away from anything that would put Congress on record in favor of post-war commitments. Second, and more important, will passage of the Fulbright resolution be implemented by specific steps to strengthen Soviet-American collaboration and to cement closer ties between the United Nations?

It was significant that during the debate supporters of the Fulbright resolution claimed no miracles for their proposal.

"NO PANACEA"

Rep. Fulbright himself declared expressly that his resolution is "not a panacea" and was "simply a small,

first step" towards international machinery to preserve peace.

Both Majority Leader John McCormack and House Foreign Affairs Committee chairman Sol Bloom emphasized that the resolution would simply indicate the intentions of Congress.

"It is not a law," Bloom said. "It signifies our intention to regulate and curb imperialism," McCormack declared.

The only Southern Congressman to speak up against the resolution was Rep. Malcolm Tarver of Georgia who argued that peace could be maintained "without pledging ourselves" to international collaboration.

One amendment to the resolution was approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee and was certain to be passed by the House.

It added the words "through its constitutional processes" to the pledge that Congress favored United States cooperation in the creation of international machinery to maintain peace.

Another amendment offered by Rep. Carl Mundt, South Dakota Republican, was rejected by the committee. This would simply have set up a bi-partisan post-war committee to study the problem of international collaboration.

and they are happier because of it," she said.

VARIETY OF WORK
AWVS offers a variety of truly interesting jobs to newcomers—there is work in the canteens, the selling of war bonds, the motor transport service and the work-shops all over the city. And if women actually cannot leave their homes even for four hours, they can do their volunteer work at home.

Mrs. Gimbel is a fine example of war activity herself. Not only does she do a full time job in AWVS of which she is a national vice president, but she finds time to give blood constantly, to operate her own farm and put up fruits and vegetables—in addition to serving on the boards of many social services in the city, including the United Seaman's Service and the Federated Jewish Charities.

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Gimbel just gave her ninth pint of blood to the Red Cross for our boys overseas and she's a bit impatient with

the public's lack of responsibility in this field. She says giving blood to the blood plasma bank is a lot easier than giving it on the battlefield—and people ought to wake up and pour both their money and their blood and their time into the war effort.

Mrs. Gimbel's whole family is involved in the war a hundred percent. One of her sons is a first-lieutenant in the transport command. Two sons-in-law are in the service and her daughters are all nurses.

She told us AWVS has 325,000 members in 32 states and the District of Columbia and Alaska—but that's not enough.

"We want all the women who are not actively engaged in the armed services or in war industries," she said. "We feel that our country has the right to demand of its women that they step to the fore in the most vital emergency this country has ever faced—and that means every woman."

Mrs. Gimbel Tells How a Little Bit Goes a Long Way in AWVS

By Beth McHenry

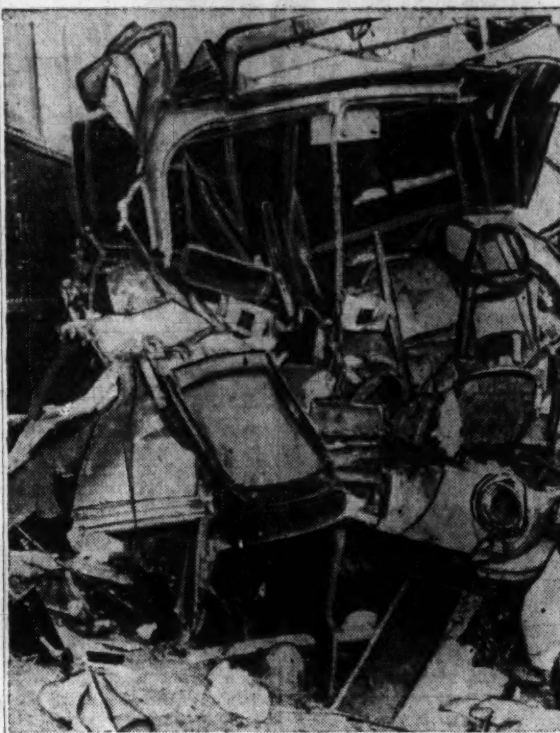
Mrs. Bernard Gimbel says that if women would really just understand how very much they are needed, they would sign up with the American Women's Volunteer Service in a hurry.

We interviewed Mrs. Gimbel at AWVS National Headquarters the other day and came away certain that she is one of the busiest and most useful women in New York. As head of the Public Relations Department of AWVS nationally, she launches campaigns, makes radio talks, and works constantly to recruit young women into volunteer work.

Mrs. Gimbel told us the AWVS is particularly anxious to reach through the inertia of housewives. There isn't anyone anywhere who can't offer at least four hours a week to help out, she said.

"If these women would only realize it, doing volunteer work with us opens up a new world for them—they become a real part of the war

Where 7 Died



The entire front of this Chicago-bound Greyhound bus is completely demolished near Johnston City, Ill., after it collided with a Diesel-powered passenger train at a railroad crossing. Seven persons were killed and an estimated 53 injured. Most of the dead and injured were passengers on the bus.

NMU Hits Freedom On Ships for Nazis

The National Maritime Union is vigorously protesting laxity towards German prisoners on American transports that endangers the safety of the ships.

Yesterday Joseph Stack, New York port agent of the union, reported that four German prisoners on a certain ship had the run of the engine room and the propeller shaft after four days WITHOUT an armed guard.

"There was danger of sabotage every minute that these enemies were in the engine room without any guard," said Mr. Stack. "Americans cannot permit such laxity towards enemy soldiers."

"The NMU therefore, mindful of its responsibilities towards the safety of our ships, is lodging a sharp protest with the War Shipping Administration and the Winchester Steamship Co."

The four Germans had been assigned to work in the engine room.

ARMED GUARD
The rule is that German prisoners must always be under the eye of armed guards. The need of that rule is obvious. But no such armed supervision was given these four prisoners.

Other cases of laxity towards captured enemies have been reported. One crew recently became so alarmed at the freedom given some 300 German prisoners to roam about the ship that the seamen took precautions of their own.

Each man was assigned to take certain gun stations and other key stations in case of a torpedoing. The seamen were not going to let the German prisoners, who outnumbered them four to one, take over in case of a disaster to the ship.

Westbrook Pegler and other professional disrupters never protest such laxity towards our enemies at sea, the seamen point out. The Pegler's only targets are the seamen, who are keeping 'em sailing.

CAPTURE ISLANDS
Most of the smaller islands in the northern Adriatic are under partisan control, and Italian shipping in the port of Bakar is now being used for inter-island communications.

The radio also reports similar developments in Slovenia, further north, with the "Isolny," "Lombardia," and the "Italian Maccare" division completely disarmed.

A consequence of the Italian capitulation is the rout of the Slovenian "White Guard." A Quisling body under Gen. Draza Mihailovich's auspices.

Forty White Guard officers are reported among the recent prisoners, while one of Mihailovich's chief aides, a certain Koprivica, has committed suicide, the radio declares.

Berlin Devastated By Sept. 6 Raid
LONDON, Sept. 20 (UP).—The last big Allied air attack on Berlin on Sept. 3 inflicted "colossal damage" and caused such panic that the air defense organization was almost completely disrupted, an eyewitness dispatch from Zurich to the London Daily Telegraph said today.

Churchill Returned to London on Cruiser

LONDON, Sept. 20 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill presided today over his first Cabinet meeting since returning from the United States on Sunday.

It was revealed that Churchill returned from the United States in the 32,000-ton battle cruiser HMS Renown and landed at a northwest port.

GROWTH OF UNION
President Robinson cited the sweeping growth of the union since he first was elected to office. Membership has risen from 17,000 members to present totals of over 114,000.

'Daily' Columnists Net \$1,100 in Fund Campaign
Appeals by various columnists and features in the Daily Worker netted \$1,100 during the recent Press Fund drive.

Most of the money was sent in by readers. In some cases, the columnists boosted the totals by going out and personally organizing fund raising parties.

Features which raised the most money included: Film Front, \$215; Literary Lookout, \$167; Change the World, \$166; World Today, \$125; The Low Down, \$118; Constant Reader, \$101; Union Lookout, \$49; They're Saying in Washington, \$50; Finky Rankin, \$32; Woman's Page, \$27.

Anti-Poll Tax Bill Before Senate Committee Friday

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Senator Frederick Van Nuys, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said today that the committee would act on the anti-poll tax bill Friday. He indicated that approval of the measure would be forthcoming without further delay or hearings.

But leaders of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax were taking no chances. They sent wires to leaders of labor, church and other anti-poll tax organizations throughout the country urging maximum pressure on all members of the Judiciary Committee.

They are placing particular emphasis on having the people speak up to members of the five-man Judiciary subcommittee which is considering the bill, H.R. 7, introduced by Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York.

Chairman Ernest W. McFarland of Arizona, Democrat, and Senator John Danaher, Connecticut Republican, are understood to be for the bill. Opposed are Senators Warren Austin, Vermont Republican, and Tom Connally, Texas Democrat.

Still doubtful is Senator Abe Murdock of Utah, who apparently has not quite made up his mind about the constitutional aspects of the measure.

But anti-poll tax leaders are hopeful that the copper miners and other trade unionists in Utah can persuade Murdock to support the bill.

Smelter Union Parley Urges Western Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

overwhelming vote, was substituted for several resolutions submitted by locals urging decisive action now to crack Hitler in a two-front war.

FLAY HEARST
The convention unanimously joined with the International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union in demanding the prosecution of William Randolph Hearst and pledged full support to the Spanish-American victims of home-grown fascism in the "Sleepy Lagoon case" in Los Angeles.

Citing Hearst's fifth column activity through his chain of papers in incitement of racial strife and vicious attacks upon our Allies, England and Russia, a resolution pledged:

"Full support to the International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union fight to have Attorney General Francis Biddle prosecute the publisher Hearst under the Anti-Sedition Laws of 1917 and instruct its officers to marshal the entire forces of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in the fight to destroy fascism on the home front now."

The convention approved telegrams introduced by delegates from Arizona, Nevada and Utah reiterating their demands that Senators from their states support the drive for passage of H.R. 7, the Marcantonio anti-poll tax bill. Delegates also reported that they had placed long distance calls to Senators from these states demanding they support the drive for abolition of the poll tax.

BOARD UNANIMOUS
Unity has been evidenced throughout the sessions by the unanimous acceptance of resolutions, many of which were before the delegates by unanimous recommendation of the executive board. In addition, the report of President Reid Robinson which outlined broad policies for leadership of the union in helping to solve the critical problems facing our nation, carried the unanimous endorsement of the board.

The growing unity was dramatically crystallized when the unity resolution, was submitted.

The unanimous action of the executive board was particularly significant in view of differences which existed in the past. The resolution was introduced by the board to replace a resolution directed primarily against President Robinson. The 2 to 1 vote of acceptance expressed enthusiastic support of the board's action in driving for a united international. Nine delegates were recorded as not voting and nine absent.

One day Franz came across the one man in his immediate vicinity who knew all about him: Hermann, an employee in a railroad yard. Hermann told him quietly, even a shade more quietly than usual, that the night before a deplorable arrest had been made. Deplorable, because the man who had been arrested had held all threads in his hand. He had been assigned to his job but a very short time ago, and that due only to his predecessor's arrest. Quietly and calmly, but none the less plainly, Hermann discussed the possibility of the man squealing, through either weakness or inexperience. Even though his distrust might possibly be unjustified, it was nevertheless his duty to do with his thoughts dictated: to change all connections and to warn those concerning whom this man had information. He interrupted himself suddenly to ask Franz curiously if by any chance he'd known the fellow when he'd lived here before; his name was George Heiser.

Franz mastered his emotion, but not sufficiently to hide from Hermann his utter bewilderment on hearing the name again after so many years. In a few sentences Franz tried to paint a just picture of George, a thing he probably could not have done even when he was calmest. Her-

Anna Seghers' "The Seventh Cross"

On his narrow bed in the attic, his arms crossed under his head, Franz recalled every word that had been spoken at the time, every change in George's expression. For years he had carefully kept it out of his mind. Whenever, in spite of himself, some memory of that period had drifted into his thoughts, it had given him a sudden start. But now he permitted everything to pass slowly in review. He was conscious of nothing but surprise.

"It doesn't hurt any more," he thought. "It's all the same to me now. Fearful things must have happened in the meantime, that all this no longer hurts me."

Three months later, Franz saw George from a distance. George was sitting on a bench in the Bockenheimer Park with his arm round a woman so incredibly fat that it couldn't reach all the way. Before the birth of her child Ely had gone to live with her parents again. But her father, so some neighbors told Franz, suddenly urged her to go back to her husband, for he was of the opinion that since she had married him and was to have a child by him, she must try to get along with him. In the meantime George had lost his job because, as his father-in-law put it, he'd been chasing around. Ely went back to her old job. Shortly before Franz left town he learned that Ely had gone back to her people for good.

Of so outstanding importance to Franz was this affair which, had others been concerned, would simply have ended in a fist-fight, that he grew sick of the town. But for people like Franz, every-

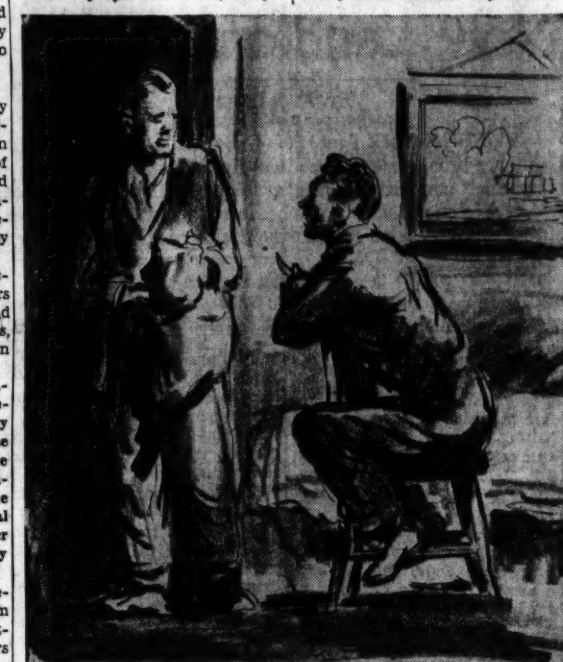
mann put his own interpretation on Franz's confusion.

Franz thought to himself: "All those precautions we took were superfluous. We need not have changed a single connection or warned any comrades. Nor was there any reason for my fear and trembling."

A few weeks later Hermann had arranged for him to meet a man who had been discharged from Westhofen. The man had had this to report about George:

"They tried to make him an example to show how a lion of a man like him could be made to eat humble pie in no time at all. The very opposite happened. They only succeeded in showing that there is nothing that can humble a man of his stamp. But they continue to torment him, for now they want to see him dead. What an expression he always shows when they get beside themselves with rage when he smiles. And then his eyes, with so many pointed dots in them! But now his handsome face is beaten into a pulp, and the man's entire body has shrunk."

Franz got up out of bed and stuck his head out of his little window as far as he could. It was utterly quiet. But for the first time this quiet failed to give him a sense of peace—the world wasn't quiet, it was speechless. Involuntarily he pulled his hands out of the moonlight which, like no other light, has the faculty of clinging to every surface and penetrating every crevice. "How could I have foreseen," he asked himself, "what kind of man he really is? How could anyone have



thing is of far-reaching importance. He decided he wanted a change of scenery, so he went to live with a married sister in Northern Germany, where his mother, whom he hadn't seen in years, was living also. Franz took root there. The change broadened his whole outlook on life. At times he even forgot the reason for his coming to the new place; he became absorbed in his new home and his new comrades. As far as his outward life was concerned, he was merely one of the host of unemployed drifting from one place to another. Altogether he was not unlike a student who transfers to another college. He might have been happy if he had been able to persuade himself that he was actually in love with the quiet decent girl with whom he lived for a time.

He went back to bed. "Perhaps he isn't one of the fugitives," he mused. "He should be entirely too weak physically now for such an undertaking. But regardless of who has escaped, Hermann is quite right; an escaped prisoner, that is what counts. It always creates an upheaval. It raises a doubt as to their own omnipotence. It is a breach."

Suddenly Franz felt very tired. He went back to bed. "Perhaps he isn't one of the fugitives," he mused. "He should be entirely too weak physically now for such an undertaking. But regardless of who has escaped, Hermann is quite right; an escaped prisoner, that is what counts. It always creates an upheaval. It raises a doubt as to their own omnipotence. It is a breach."

When the doors had been locked and the sexton had gone and the last sound had disintegrated in a distant vault, George realized that he had been granted a reprieve, a respite so tremendous that he almost confused it with actual deliverance. He was filled with a burning sensation of safety for the first time since his flight, even since his imprisonment. This sensation was as violent as it was short-lived. "It's damned cold in this hole," he said to himself.

The twilight was so acute that the colors in the windows grew blurred. It had reached the point when walls recede, vaults lift up, and pillars in endless rows merge into nebulous distances that may be nothing at all, but then again may be infinity. George suddenly felt that someone was watching him. The idea paralyzed him body and soul, and he fought against it. He stuck his head out from under the font, and started to crawl out. When he was sixteen feet away from the next pillar he met the gaze of a man who, with staff and miter, leaned against his sepulchral slab. The twilight dissolved the glory of his billowing vestments, but not of his features. They were clear and innocent, but the same time threatening; his eyes followed George as he crawled past him.

The twilight did not penetrate from outside, as it usually does.

Franz mastered his emotion, but not sufficiently to hide from Hermann his utter bewilderment on hearing the name again after so many years. In a few sentences Franz tried to paint a just picture of George, a thing he probably could not have done even when he was calmest. Her-

SYNOPSIS: George Heiser is one of seven men who have escaped from the Nazi concentration camp at Westhofen. He does not know how many, if any, of the others have been recaptured. Traveling through the German countryside and cities he jumps at every sound, turns cold with fear when people glance casually his way.

George's friend Franz is one of the persons to whom the escape at Westhofen has brought a new lease of life. Without knowing for certain that George is among the seven who escaped, he believes that he must be knowing George.

Through Franz's mind, while he waits to hear word from George, runs the whole story of their friendship and work together. Franz is one of the revolutionary workers now engaged in underground activity.

Instead, the cathedral itself seemed to dissolve, to melt. Those vines on the pillar, the distorted faces, and the pierced naked foot over there were just imagination, an illusion. Everything that was stone began to turn to vapor; George alone was stone—petrified with fear. He closed his eyes and drew his breath a few times. And then it was all over, or perhaps the twilight had become a little more acute, and thereby more reassuring. He looked for a hiding place. He darted from one pillar to another, crouching low as if he were still being watched. Against the pillar in front of which he squatted leaned a well-rounded healthy man, who from his marble slab stoically looked beyond George on his ample face the brazen smile of power. In each hand he held a crown which through eternity he would bestow on two dwarfs, the anti-kings of the Interregnum. With one leap George made the next pillar, as if the intervening spaces were full of eyes. He looked up at a man whose clothes were so ample that he could have wrapped himself in them. He gave a violent start at the face he saw bending over him, full of sadness and compassion. Why do you struggle on, my son? Resign yourself, for even at the beginning you are at the end. Your heart is throbbing, and your injured hand, too, is throbbing. George discovered a suitable hiding place, a niche in the wall. Holding his left arm out like a dog with a sore paw, he slid across the aisle, under the eyes of six arch-chancellors of the Holy Roman Empire. He tried to make himself comfortable. He rubbed the joint of his injured hand where it had grown stiff. He rubbed his knees, his ankles, his toes.

He was already feverish. His injured hand must not make any trouble for him before he reached Lenin's. Once there, she would bandage it, and he could wash, eat, drink, sleep, and be cured. He started up. In that case he ought to wish that the night, which a moment ago he had dreaded so ardently, be over as quickly as possible. Again he tried to picture Lenin to himself, a conjurer's trick that succeeded at times and failed at others, depending upon the place and time. This time he succeeded: a slender nineteen-year-old girl with long slim legs her blue eyes almost black under their heavy lashes, her face a golden tan. This was the substance of his dream. In the light of remembrance and in the course of their separation this girl, who in reality had impressed him at first as a bit odd because of her long arms and legs that gave her walk a certain awkwardness, had become a fairy creature that occurs only on rare occasions, even in myths. As their separation lengthened, she had become more delicate and more evanescent with every subsequent dream. Even now, as he leaned against the icy wall, he poured out upon her a wealth of endearing terms, partly to keep himself from falling asleep.

The little flat in Niederrad, shared by Lenin with an older sister who was away at work most of the time, was favorably located either for a hiding place or for flight. Considerations of this kind had followed him even when he was crossing the threshold of the tiny room, although the room made him forget almost everything else, his past love affairs and his earlier life. Not even when the walls of the room had merged into one another like impenetrable hedges had the thought ceased to glimmer in his head that this would be a good hideout in an emergency. Once while he was in Westhofen he'd been told there was a visitor to see him, and for a moment he'd been afraid that the authorities had chanced upon Lenin. At first he hadn't recognized the woman who confronted him. It might just as well have been any peasant girl, so far from his thoughts was this Ely whom they had brought in.

He must have been on the point of falling asleep when right woke him up. The cathedral was filled with crashing sounds. A bright light traversed the entire edifice and shone on his extended foot. Should he flee? Was there still time? Where to? All the gates but the one through which the light was coming were locked. Perhaps he could still get to one of the side chapels. He supported himself on his injured hand, stifled a cry of pain, and collapsed.

(Continued Tomorrow)

More Locals Hit Factionalism in UAW

Union Lookout

Chan Norris, formerly of PM's general news staff, has joined the City CIO Council as publicity director. . . . In protest against the poor food served at their cafeteria, 4,000 workers at Ford's Edgewater plant have brought their own lunch for three days in a row. . . . They're members of Local 906, United Auto Workers, CIO.

Edgewater Ford workers had been up in arms for weeks against the quality of food they were offered. But the payoff came when the company's national organ, apparently unaware of the boiling kettle of indignation, ran a big story about the problems Ford dieticians have in planning tasty menus for the shop. The usual title, "Uter Guilt" is applied to the eating facilities.

Lawrence Wolfson, worked at Republic Aircraft out in Nassau for nine months before he went into the Army Air Corps. Recently, he was mustered out because of a punctured ear drum. When he applied for reinstatement at his post in the company's wing department, the company declined to reinstate him "in any capacity." The United Auto Workers, CIO, which is conducting an organizing drive at Republic, termed the refusal a heartless violation of "the basic foundation of our selective service system."

Perez Zagorin, organizer of Local 21, United Federal Workers, CIO, has wired President Roosevelt, OPA General Manager Chester Bowles and Economic Stabilization Director Fred Vinson urging immediate establishment of a rent freeze for New York. Twenty-five per cent of New Yorkers will have their living standards dangerously affected by rent hikes unless ceilings are set at March, 1942, levels before Oct. 1, he said.

The Florida State CIO is leaving no stones unturned to get unity with AFL. It sent a letter to Leo H. Hill, president of the Florida Federation of Labor, asking appointment of a committee for joint action. At the same time, CIO in Miami undertook steps of its own toward city-wide unity. Leaders of three CIO unions joined in writing Roy Singer, president of the Miami Central Labor Union, suggesting the appointment of a local joint committee.

Pfc. Archie Shapiro, a member of Western Union Local 40, American Communications Association, was seen in a news dispatch not long ago for his action in the jungles of New Guinea. Shapiro, a veteran union builder, put in 15 years in Western Union's traffic department, before he set out to track the Japanese snipers in the wilderness.

Recently Archie wrote his union brothers and sisters: "If a dead soldier could speak, he would say—have courage—I have not died in vain. I am still here. I have a message. I fought for liberty, justice, economic security and tolerance. I humbly request—never give up that fight. Peoples of the world over, unite, so that I have not died in vain."

They're cheering a Shipbuilding Commission directive order in Local 16, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO. Acting on the union's disputed contract with Federal yards, Kearny, N. J., the commission ordered: paid vacations, raises still to be won to be retroactive to June 23; maintenance of membership and automatic check-off of union dues, pay for stewards handling grievances and other benefits.

The New York Times was able to accomplish the seemingly impossible this past Sunday. . . . It presented nearly a full page article on the fur vest project, which supplies merchant seamen with warm garments, without once mentioning the International Fur & Leather Workers, CIO, whose volunteer service turns out the vests. . . . But then the Times didn't mention the Fur Industry's War Emergency Board in which labor and management jointly cooperate to run the entire project. . . . What's that slogan about "all the news that's fit to print?"

Ohio AFL and CIO Push for 2nd Front

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CLEVELAND, Sept. 20.—In the past few weeks the labor unions of Ohio have publicly intensified their call for a second front now.

In Cleveland, both the AFL and CIO central bodies have taken a vigorous stand for the immediate invasion of Western Europe. At its pre-Labor Day meeting, the Cleveland Federation of Labor unanimously endorsed the action of the Ohio State AFL convention calling for a full-scale immediate land invasion of the European continent.

At a recent meeting the Cleveland Industrial Union Council held the surrender of Italy and urged that it be "followed by a smashing offensive which will end the war and bring us a genuine peace." The CIO delegates sent messages of support to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, pledging "the untiring efforts of Cleveland's CIO workers until fascism and Nazism are wiped off the earth."

Following up the Cleveland AFL's invasion demand, the Cleveland Citizens (AFL) declared the day after the unconditional surrender of the Italian army: "Now, Germany is vulnerable from all sides."

The popular column of the Stereotype Union in the same paper pointed out that "The opening of a second front against Hitler immediately in Western Europe would allow us to finish the Nazi-fascists this year" and concluded, "The American people are ready for it."

The Cleveland Union Leader (CIO), commenting upon the Italian surrender, asserted that "The way is open for all-out attack by the United Nations. It is possible to make it a short war."

TIME IS NOW
The CIO organ noted that "There is no doubt that the moment has arrived . . . for the millions of American, British and other Allied troops to do what their leaders and the heart of the Axis in Western Europe and end the war quickly."

The second front now appeal of Matt DeMore on behalf of Cleveland's 25,000 organized machinists,

Have You
Written
Lately???



Indianapolis, Toledo Locals Demand Unity

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 20.—Factionalism within the United Automobile Workers, CIO, was unsparingly condemned and unity was urged by unanimous vote at a meeting of the important Spicer Unit, Local 12, UAW, here.

The Spicer Unit represents a shop with 6,000 workers.

The resolution rebuked: "The factional struggle for power in the UAW at a time when the utmost strength is needed to fight fascism," and it added: ". . . that factional fight has never had and does not now have the support of the rank and file workers in the factories."

"Therefore," continues the resolution, "we vigorously condemn the factional struggle within our union. . . ."

ASKS UNITY

"Be it further resolved," adds the resolution, "that we request our democratically elected delegates to cooperate toward the attainment of all important unity by refusing to attend the factional gatherings of either group."

"Be it further resolved that this is not construed as endorsing any other group of caucuses."

The Spicer Unit's unity declaration follows the example of Ford Local 600 in Detroit, Local 155 in Detroit and the Fisher Body local in Cleveland.

It reflects the overwhelmingly unity spirit of the 40,000 organized auto workers here behind the program of CIO president, Philip Murray, and President Roosevelt. The declaration is especially important because the Spicer Unit is part of a local of 30,000 members in which the Reuther factional forces are in control.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL REJECTS ALL CAUCUSES

(Special to the Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—A unanimous stand against all "caucuses" at the forthcoming United Auto Workers, CIO, convention has been taken by the Indianapolis Amalgamated Local, which includes Chevrolet and five other city units. Delegates were instructed to work for unity behind the CIO program. Action was taken in response to a letter sent out by Detroit Local 155 Le Roy Roberts, former UAW regional director, told the membership that the present factional situation in the international was based on an unprincipled fight for power, endangering the unity of the union.

Roberts declared that the victory of one of the caucuses over the other would serve to intensify factionalism and urged that both be repudiated and that endorsement be given unity behind CIO President Philip Murray and UAW President R. J. Thomas.

Fisher Body Local 45 in Cleveland recently took the same stand, and Ford Local 600's general council adopted a resolution condemning factionalism.

The factional fight in the UAW centers around the rival candidates for secretary-treasurer of Richard Leonard and George Addes, incumbent.

CIO Leaders Back Parley on Foreign Born

Nine presidents of CIO international unions are among the 150 prominent Americans serving as sponsors for the tenth anniversary National Conference for Protection of Foreign Born, to be held at the Hotel Commodore, here, Oct. 30 and 31, it was announced yesterday by Hugh DeLacy, national chairman.

Among the CIO presidents sponsoring the conference are: Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union; Abraham Flaxer, State, County and Municipal Workers; Donald Henderson, United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers; John Green, International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers; J. F. Jurich, International Fishermen and Allied Workers; Morris Muster, United Furniture Workers; Michael Quill, Transport Workers Union; Reid Robinson, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Joseph P. Selly, American Communications Association.

Additional information concerning the conference, which is being held to rally foreign-born Americans for all-out support of President Roosevelt's win-the-war policies, can be obtained by writing to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 2 W. 43rd St., New York 18, N. Y.

Supplies for Salerno Front



Somewhere on a beach at Salerno these Yank air force members unload supplies from an Allied transport, one of the many planes rushing men and material to the fighting fronts. This is an official U. S. Signal Corps Radiophoto.

Civil Service Union Convenes Tomorrow

City, state and county workers are in war production even though they don't make the guns, tanks and planes that go into actual battle.

Their service in departments of sanitation and hospitals, employment bureaus, social welfare, transit and other fields keeps the war effort going.

Understanding of this will key-note the convention which the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO, will hold at the Hotel Carter, Cleveland, beginning Wednesday and continuing through Saturday.

Delegates from 228 locals will assemble to participate in discussion on how to solve war problems through labor-management committees; how to stabilize production, how to win collective bargaining for the local government worker and how to raise standards of wages from the national low of \$100 monthly.

END OF A MYTH

Delegates, who will represent 38,500 unionists, will be able to celebrate the fact that since their last convention two years ago the myth that government bodies couldn't sign union contracts has been destroyed. A total of 38 collective bargaining agreements has been signed, sealed and delivered and some of them give the union shop, checkoff, overtime pay, sick leave and other benefits.

The convention will have to face the knotty problems raised by the National War Labor Board's refusal to take jurisdiction over its wage cases but it will be able to find encouragement in reports which President Abraham Flaxer and Secretary-Treasurer Henry Wenning will make on economic gains made during the recent period.

HIGHER STANDARDS

The union has raised standards for its own members and non-members.

Shipbuilding Union To Hear Bard Today

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph Bard, Admiral Land, chairman of the War Shipping Administration and other notables will be among the guest speakers at the five-day meeting of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, which opens this morning at the Hotel Commodore.

Mr. Bard, who made his famous "We are losing the war" speech at the same union's eighth convention a year ago, will speak at 3 P. M. today. Admiral Land is scheduled for Thursday morning and General BeWitt, spokesman for the War Department, will speak Thursday afternoon.

This afternoon's session also will hear CIO Secretary James Carey at 4 P. M.

Six hundred and twenty-three delegates from locals all over the country will attend the convention, largest in the union's 10-year history.

They will be welcomed by Thomas Flynn, president of the union's New York Port Council, hosts to the meeting.

The Rev. Richard Pigott of Staten Island will ask the invocation. The international president, John Green, will deliver an opening address, which will deal with the union's production records, labor management committees and other achievements toward victory.

A documented record of the union's accomplishments will be presented in the officers' report which will be given to delegates this morning.

The union is now collective bargaining representative for over 350,000 and holds 72 contracts with major shipyards.

Nebraska AFL Calls for United Political Action

(Special to the Daily Worker)

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 20.—Active political cooperation with the CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods was urged by the 34th convention of the Nebraska Federation of Labor meeting here.

Basis for such labor political unity was laid at a joint AFL, CIO and Brotherhoods conference here earlier this summer.

Convention delegates urged a fourth term for President Roosevelt as they declared their support for his war policies.

The convention reaffirmed Nebraska labor's policy of no strikes in war time in a message to President William Green of the AFL, who had wired the delegates that:

"We have made a solemn pledge to the Government that no strikes shall take place for the duration of the war. The membership in the State of Nebraska has kept this pledge in a most commendable way."

Other resolutions called for repeal of the poll tax, repeal of the Smith-Connally bill, support of the Wagner-Murray Social Security bill, and elimination of the Dies Committee.

The convention took no action on John L. Lewis. Although the pro-war, pro-administration position taken by the State Federation directly opposes Lewis' disruptive policies, there was no discussion in the convention of Lewis' activities or entrance into the AFL.

Give Labor More Radio Time-CIO

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The CIO today called upon the Federal Communications Commission to see that labor is given a fair share of time on the nation's radio networks.

Appearing on behalf of the CIO at a hearing on the transfer of ownership of the Blue Network, Len De Caux, National Publicity Director of the CIO, hit out sharply against restrictions on labor's use of the air waves.

"In contrast to the huge amount of time devoted to promoting the interests of business and publicizing its viewpoint, organized labor gets comparatively little time on the air," DeCaux declared.

Placing most of the blame on the code of the National Association of Broadcasters which all radio stations adhere to strictly, the CIO spokesman revealed that most unions are denied the rights to buy time on the trumped-up grounds that their broadcasts are "controversial."

The Federal Communications Commission has usually taken the position that it is powerless to interfere when trade unions have complained against discrimination.

DeCaux called on the FCC to see that a larger proportion of free time be made available to labor organizations; that labor groups suffer no blanket restrictions on their right to purchase radio time or their right to use the radio for solicitation of membership.

Proof of the CIO's charge that unions are denied the right to buy time on the air came from the United Automobile Workers which today called on the FCC to hold a public hearing on whether WJXC of Columbus, Ohio "is operated in the public interest."

Vice President Richard T. Frankenstein was denied the right to describe the voting records of Ohio Congressmen in a speech over this station in a move which is interpreted by labor observers as trying to protect Congressman John M. Vorys and Senator Robert A. Taft from the censure of their constituents.

Frankenstein demanded a public hearing so that the station "will refrain from such political censorship in the future."

Court Upholds Conviction of 18 Trotskyites

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today upheld the conviction of 18 members of the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party on charges of conspiring to undermine the loyalty of America's soldiers and sailors.

The court in an opinion written by presiding Judge Kimbrough Stone said that a "thorough examination of the record leaves no doubt as to the sufficiency of the evidence and as to the justice of the verdict."

Judge Harvey M. Johnson and Walter C. Riddick concurred in the decision. The 18 defendants were convicted in the Federal District Court in Minneapolis by a jury on Dec. 1, 1941 and were sentenced to terms ranging from a year and a day to sixteen months.

New York's AFL In the War Front

By Rose Wortis

The 80th convention of the New York State Federation of Labor in Buffalo registered the determination of AFL labor in our state to make the maximum contribution to the nation in the present struggle. Despite many weaknesses, the convention showed the unanimity of labor in support of the war, and the President, and spoke up forcefully against the fifth column, defeatist, anti-labor, negotiated peace elements conspiring against the war effort.

The general attitude of the delegates on the basic issues confronting the American people was expressed in the opening speech and summary of President Thomas Murray, when he reiterated labor's pledge for:

"... complete support to President Roosevelt as our Commander-in-Chief and for vigorous opposition to the reactionary anti-labor line-up which is seeking to disrupt the war program for selfish political and economic reasons."

"Labor will make that support evident whenever and wherever our President needs it."

He called for production efforts to match "broad-scale and steadily expanding offensives of the United Nations," intensified political action against "that reactionary grouping in industry and in public life which is aiming to sabotage the workers' morale and the war effort itself by destroying the political, social and economic rights which serve to distinguish us from fascist countries."

The same determination for speedy victory was expressed in more than 800 resolutions introduced by the state trade unionists that met prior to the convention, by central bodies, local unions and delegates. A number of these resolutions called for an immediate second front to shorten the war.

21-POINT PROGRAM

The 21-point victory program adopted by the convention called for full support to the Commander-in-Chief and reaffirmation of the no-strike pledge, against the war saboteurs who sabotage the war effort. It presented labor's program on taxes, wages, social security, post-war rehabilitation and labor representation in government. The report of the Resolutions Committee, adopted by the convention, reaffirmed the unanimity of the delegates on these issues.

The major weakness of the convention, meeting while the Quebec conference was in session, was its failure to call for an immediate offensive on Europe's western mainland, decisive to victory in this crucial period of the war. However, there was no question as to where the delegates stood. Last year, the main differences between the progressives and the more conservative forces was on whether labor should say anything about a second front. This year, the delegates recognized the decisive moment of the war, the need for a second front, but were still influenced by those who say it is a matter for the military authorities.

A discordant note was the speech of Governor Dewey and some of the Republican State Legislators. Aware of the presence of some of the reactionary disgruntled elements at the convention, who have not adjusted themselves to labor's role under war conditions, Governor Dewey, who had not a word to say in behalf of labor during the entire period of Congressional debate on the vicious anti-labor Smith-Connally bill which his colleagues in Congress supported, now posed as the champion of labor's rights.

He shed crocodile tears about the restrictions imposed on labor by government, which he termed "totalitarian," repeating his past statement that under present conditions the trade unions have no basis for functioning and that labor must prepare to fight for the restoration of free unions after victory.

These erroneous statements, together with his attack on the national administration, left the mass of delegates cold.

A fitting answer to Dewey's attack on the Administration was the wholehearted support of the entire convention for the President, the reaffirmation of the no-strike pledge and the determination of the delegates to intensify their efforts in support of the war in all its phases.

Had it not been for the maneuvers of some of the politicians on the Resolutions Committee to postpone action on the fourth term resolution to 1944, the convention would have given its most enthusiastic endorsement to a fourth term for President Roosevelt, as was done by some of the state conferences prior to the convention.

LEWIS ATTACKED

Negotiated peace elements and defeatists found little comfort in this convention, and did not even dare to raise their heads. This was evident particularly in the discussion on Lewis' readmission to the AFL. There were 35 resolutions on Lewis, 34 against and one for his readmission. Even delegates who spoke for Lewis' readmission made the sharpest attack on Lewis and his motive in seeking to come back to the AFL. The problem was referred to the AFL's national convention.

Even Mr. Tuvin, delegate from the ILGWU, whose president, Mr. David Dubinsky took pride for hav-

This is the first of two articles on the recently concluded 80th convention of the New York State Federation of Labor. The second article will appear tomorrow.

ing engineered Lewis' application for readmission, was compelled to wiggle out of giving tribute he paid to Lewis at the Central Trades prior to the convention, where he proclaimed Lewis as one of the greatest labor leaders (second only, of course, to Dubinsky). Even Tuvin now deserted Lewis for the period of the debate and made a plea in behalf of the "poor miners" who have "to carry on without the brotherly help of Mr. Dubinsky, arguing that the delegate to the National Convention vote with the majority. The gentlemen mislead no opportunity for the usual red-baiting which has come one of the features at every AFL gathering attended by the ILGWU or other Social Democrats.

Fortunately, Mr. Tuvin and his cronies found no support for his red-baiting even from the most conservative elements, who have enough understanding to know that red-baiting is no longer a saleable article today.

Very convincing arguments against Lewis' readmission, on the ground that it would hurt the war, disrupt labor and national unity and help to perpetuate Lewis' bureaucratic rule in the Miners Union, were expressed by a wide range of delegates not only from progressive but the more conservative unions, such as Molders and Printing Pressmen, in addition to the Painters and Food Workers.

Another question which gave rise to heated debate was the resolution calling for endorsement of the defeated Antonini Italian Labor Council. The unfortunate part of this debate was that a majority of the delegates knew little about developments among the Italian-Americans. Those delegates familiar with the issues who had a chance to speak, mainly Italians coming from locals with an overwhelming Italian membership. With the exception of Antonini all opposed the resolution, written by Antonini, and spoke for unity of Italian-Americans. The motion to refer the matter back to the committee so that the AFL can exert its efforts to unify the Italian-Americans found much favor among the delegates and was backed by the steam-roller of the chairman. In this confused situation, a large number of delegates abstained from voting.

HIT NEGRO DISCRIMINATION

An outstanding feature of the convention was the discussion on the Negro question from all its angles. Numerous resolutions against Negro discrimination in the unions, in industry, in the armed forces, and for promotion of Negro workers in the railroad industry, against race riots, etc., were introduced by delegates from all sections of the state. Discussion on these resolutions showed the growing spirit of unity between Negro and white, even in the more conservative labor circles. The Resolutions Committee, whose policy was to evade definite action on as many issues as possible, by referring them to some other body, was forced to reverse itself on every resolution dealing with the Negro question. Many delegates, Negro and white, participated in the discussion.

For the first time in the history of the AFL in New York, the question of Negro representation in the leadership came before the Convention. Resolutions introduced on this question caused real consternation in the top leadership. They finally went to the trouble of deleting from the Constitution a provision specifying that one woman be elected as an Executive Council member, to justify their refusal to accept an amendment for the inclusion of a Negro.

Joe Ryan, Chairman of the Constitution Committee, argued demagogically that it is an insult to the Negroes and women to make such constitutional specification, stating all delegates have the same rights to be elected to the highest offices, therefore why only one woman or one Negro? Why not ten? The positive attitude of the delegates on this issue was expressed in the discussion on the floor, the appearance of a delegate before the Constitution Committee, and by the new Executive Council, which had promised unofficially that it would give consideration to the election of a Negro member to the Legislative Committee. Had the progressive delegates better prepared the ground for such action prior to the Convention, the administration, which found itself in this uncomfortable position, might have been forced to concede this demand.

Of great importance also was the action of the Convention majority in reversing the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, voting for the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act over the opposition of the Resolutions Committee, and the action of the Executive Council.

Series Staff:

Southworth's Problem: To Start or Not to Start His Ace, Mort Cooper

With the 1943 World Series right around the corner, both Billy Southworth, Cardinal manager, and Mort Cooper, his pitching ace, are in somewhat of a spot regarding St. Louis' pitching selection for the first game.

Right after the American League All-Stars defeated the National League's stellar talent in Philadelphia last July, four of the five American runs being scored on Mort, Billy announced: "Don't think for a moment I have weakened on Cooper. If we are lucky enough to win the National League pennant, Mort will start my first game in the World's Series."

That was establishing something of a new long-distance record in baseball—picking the World's Series starter on July 13!

Yet, who else could Billy start? Mort Cooper, most valuable player of the National League in 1942, when he won 22 games, ten of them shutouts, still is far and away the top man of the Cardinal staff. So far his record is 19 victories, six of them shutouts, against eight defeats. Mort is to this St. Louis club what Christy Mathewson used to be to the Giants. If Cooper were held back, it might do something to Mort's self-confidence.

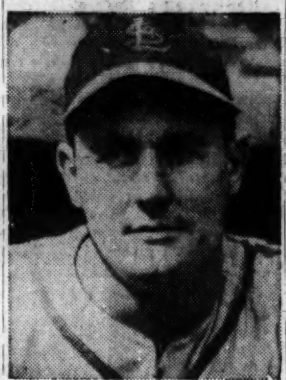
On the other hand, Southworth carries the hopes of the entire National League and he has a chance to be the first manager in the old loop in 21 years to win two successive world's championships.

FOUR TIMES—AND OUT

No one can understand why Cooper, who can stand National League batsmen on their head, has lacked success against the crack talent of the American League. He has faced American League champions and All-Stars four times within a 15-month period and each time he has fared badly.

It started at the Polo Grounds, New York, July 6 of last year. Leo Durocher, manager of the National League All-Stars, picked the Cardinal ace to open for his side. Cooper's first pitch to Lou Boudreau, American League leadoff man, was a ball; the second landed in the upper left field stands for a home run. Lou hit only two homers in the entire 1942 American League season. Tommy Henrich walked later in the inning, and then Rudy York belted another round-tripper into the right field stands.

Three months later, Cooper started the first 1943 World's Series game against Ruffing, Yankee veteran star. He was kayoed in the eighth, with the score 4 to 0 against him, though the Cardinals later rallied in the ninth to make the final score 7 to 4. Starting the fourth game, the Cardinals handed Cooper a five-run lead by scoring six runs in the fourth. However, two innings later, Mort



MORT COOPER

went out in a five-run Yankee surge, which tied the score. Three of the tallies came in on a home run sock by Keller.

Again drawing the National League's All-Star starting assignment in Philadelphia last July 13, Cooper gave up three runs in the second inning when a homer by Bobby Doerr followed passes to Chet Laabs and Jake Early. Doubles by Keltner and Wakefield gave the Americans another run in the third, and Southworth wiggled to Vander Meer to put out the fire.

No one ever has questioned Mort Cooper's gameness. He has shown he has what they choose to call intestinal fortitude, in other words, plenty of guts—too often in the tightest kind of National League competition. He is full of fight and aggressiveness and has good competitive spirit. He would knock down any man who would insinuate that American League hitters hold any terrors for him. It may be that he is too impressed with the importance of his starting assignments, tries too hard, and loses his stuff.

However, the 1943 Series may mark the turning point for Cooper. Both Mort and Billy Southworth may draw comfort from the World's Series showing of Paul Derringer, who lost four straight before gaining his first classic victory.

Marshall Warns Against Long War

(Continued from Page 1)

were 3,000 miles away and the enemy was on your soil.

General Marshall agreed that apparently there was this difference in attitude.

"We are now ready for the first time to make full use of our ground forces," General Marshall declared. "Do you wish us to cut down on them?"

General Marshall caustically remarked that he was speaking as a citizen and not as Chief of Staff "when I discuss the question of whether only bachelors shall wage war."

The Chief of Staff expressed the hope that the army would not again have to resort to the practice of depleting some army units in order to strengthen others.

He pointed out that there are four divisions now with only 1,500 men which have to be built up to their full strength. And he said that there are 440 battalions which will be activated soon.

General Marshall also told of large numbers of special units which are being shipped to England.

The vigorous stand taken by General Marshall and Admiral King has probably doomed the Wheeler bill. It is unlikely that many Senators will dare to vote for the measure after their testimony.

General Marshall declined to commit himself one way or the other on a National Service Act.

Mayor LaGuardia of New York testified on the problems faced by cities as a result of drafting municipal workers.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1943

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct. G.B.
New York	88	52	.629 —
Washington	80	62	.563 9
Cleveland	76	64	.543 12
Detroit	72	69	.511 16½
Chicago	70	70	.500 18
St. Louis	66	74	.471 22
Boston	66	78	.447 25½
Philadelphia	48	92	.333 41

Games Today
(No games scheduled)

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct. G.B.
St. Louis	94	46	.671 —
Brooklyn	76	64	.543 18
Cincinnati	74	61	.536 19
Pittsburgh	76	68	.528 20
Chicago	63	75	.457 30
Boston	63	75	.457 30
Philadelphia	60	81	.426 34½
New York	53	86	.381 40½

Games Today
(No games scheduled)

Sports Writing Contest Starts Tomorrow

The Daily Worker sports writing contest will begin tomorrow when all details will be published on the sports page. This contest is open to all readers and non-readers of the Daily Worker. The response to the idea of such a sports writing contest has been very great and already we have had calls from many trade unionists asking what the regulations are. . . . All details will be given tomorrow together with the list of prizes, judges, etc.

Spread the word around the sports fans in the shops and in your union hall. Don't forget, anybody can enter, there is no fee and a story of any sports event, past or present, goes.

Colombian Labor Prepares For Parley

By Alvaro Sarmiento

BOGOTA, Sept. 20 (ALN).—Colombian trade unions and peasant organizations this week began extensive discussions of domestic and international problems in preparation for the fifth national labor congress of the Confederation of Colombian Workers (CTC), which opens on Dec. 6, in Bucaramanga.

Recognizing the need for full discussion of the economic, social and political structure of Colombia, the CTC's executive council, in announcing the congress, outlined a suggested list of subjects for discussion by "trade unions and peasant groups. CTC affiliates are now engaged in an appraisal of their present work and the prospects for the future, and are compiling reports to be presented to the congress.

Topics suggested for discussion by the executive council include: "The problems affecting national life in general, and of the principal industries in particular; the position of the Colombian workers nationally and internationally; the most effective form of organization—whether federations, or single unions in each industry."

CTC affiliates were asked to send reports to the central office on the economic, political and social situation of the workers; labor's political activity; war and post-war plans; relations with the government; and problems of organization.

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All Southpaws:

Lanier, White, Brecheen and Brazle Will Give Yanks Woe

By Phil Gordon

When the Yankees dropped a double header to the Washington Senators on Sunday it not only prevented them from clinching the pennant but it also sobered them a bit after two weeks of happy world series speculation.

You see, they were humbled in that second game by a tiny mite of a hurler named Mickey Haefner. Now what is so strange being beaten by a pitcher named Haefner? Nothing. Merely this. Haefner is a southpaw. The stuff he serves up comes from the wrong side of the body and there is a little bit of a story in this.

The Yankees, you see, don't hit southpaws as regularly and as devastatingly as they do those who throw right-handed. And following our little tale along, the St. Louis Cardinals—they won the National League pennant, you know—have no less than four lefties on their payroll.

Max Lanier, Ernie White, Harry Brecheen and Alpha Brazle are the quartet and they figure to make life miserable again for the Bombers in the series which starts in little more than two weeks.

If you think back a bit to last year's series you will remember that two of the four games won by the Cardinals were copped by lefties Lanier and White. The other two were taken by young Johnny Beazley.

To this duo has now added two more lefties, both of whom have shown a world of stuff these past six weeks of play in the old loop.

It was Lanier who clinched the flag on Saturday by beating the Cubs in the first game of a double-header. Brazle hurled a four-hit shutout in the second game. White has been inactive because of his recurring bad arm, but he may come around sufficiently to hurl one series game and into that one game he will throw everything he has.

Brazle and Brecheen are both youngsters and may suffer from jitters if they get a chance to start. But I doubt it. Somehow these youngsters of Billy Southworth don't upset easily. Nobody in the series last year could have possibly been calmer and cooler than Beazley as he faced the awesome Yankees not once but twice.

And not once during the series did raw kids like Marion, Kurowski, Musial and Walker Cooper show

other day seemed to be sitting pretty in regards to pitching, now is beginning to have his worries. Chandler is not one of the worriers even though he did have his winning streak snapped by the Senators on Sunday. The big worries are Bernie Bonham and Charlie Wensloff, two of Joe's most dependable hurlers all season long. Bonham was soundly thumped Sunday giving up fourteen hits and five runs in seven innings.

Wensloff has been kayoed his last two times and this coming after his early season full-game stints has McCarthy apprehensive. . . .

SERIES SHORTS

Joe McCarthy, who just the

Young Buddy Kerr Nice Haul for Poor Giants

The Giants are going no place, except home to their various homes in a few weeks, so what they are doing these days has no especial bearing on the big league races.

But they have been playing better ball in recent days than they have for a long while and one of the reasons is the influx of new players headed by Buddy Kerr and Nap Reyes, shortstop and first baseman respectively.

Of the two, Kerr has been the bigger surprise. The kid was supposed to have been a very, very poor hitter in the spacious Jersey City park, but since coming up to the Giants he has been tearing off like a .300 slugger.

He hit only 189 with the Jersey Giants. With the Ottens he has been belting the pill for a better than .300 mark.

Not yet 21 years old, Kerr shows definite promise of becoming a major league ballplayer. In just eleven days with the Giants he has hit twice as many homers as he did in his entire Jersey City career. In other words he has slammed out two round-trippers. He didn't hit a single one with the Giant farm club.

Kerr is by no means a slugger. He will be doing very well if he ever hits .265 in the big time. But the interesting thing about the kid is that he is improving at the bat

and becoming more confident. The fact that the Polo Grounds has been inviting short walls is a great morale booster after the spacious park which the Little Giants own down in Jersey City.

Buddy is also learning a lot about the art of shortstopping from such hallowed veterans of the position as Dick Bartell and Billy Jorges. Both Dick and Billy tab the kid as a potentially sweet shortstopper who is fast, possesses a good arm and can move to the left and right with equal facility.

Added to this is the fact that he is hustling all the time and is something like Frankie Crosetti in the infield, yelling and "talking it up" all the time.

As Nell Ott says, "The only explanation I can see is the fact that the kid is hustling and determined to make good. He may be playing on his nerve, but that's what wins ball games."

And the Giants won two from the Dodgers Sunday, something they haven't done in a long time."

—NAT LOW.

LOWDOWN

Imaginary Questions in Some Imaginary Interviews
NAT LOW

Questions we'd ask if we were interviewing the following people.

Babe Ruth: Was your pinky up or down when you pointed to the bleachers in that famous world series game against the Cubs before you hit that homer?



Jack Dempsey: In the long count fight with Gene Tunney, did you make sure the referee was using that well-known watch so much advertised on the radio?

Clair Bee: What with 6 ft. 9 inch giants like Harry Boykoff becoming more common every season, do you think the basket is here to stay?

Frankie Sinkwich: If you have run a total of 89,542 yards in football with flat feet then how many yards would you have run without flat feet?

Max Schmeling: When Joe Louis hit you that blow in the kidneys in your second fight, you screamed in what note, E major or high C?

Joe Louis: How much would you pay to be able to meet Max Schmeling again?

Mickey Owen: What were you thinking about when you dropped that famous third strike against the Yankees in the world series of 1941?

Cooney Quits Dodgers

One of the most popular members of the Dodgers quit the team after Sunday's double header with the Giants and that is the last major league baseball man being seen of him in a long time. We are referring to Johnny Cooney, the gray-haired veteran of over 23 years of major league play. Cooney didn't see much action this year despite the plight of the Dodgers most of the summer and this was the tip-off that his playing career had finally come to an end.

Johnny was the perfect natural ball player who was a star at every position he played, and he played many. He started baseball way back in 1921 as a pitcher with the Boston Braves. A few years later, in an emergency, he was drafted to cover first base and covered it well. Following this stretch he went back to the mound and upon developing arm trouble he shifted to the outfield where he remained almost all the rest of his playing life. Cooney was something to watch in the outer gardens, moving with the ease and grace of a dancer and never having to make spectacular one-handed catches. . . . Like Joe DiMaggio, Johnny had an uncanny sense of judgment and wanted to move under a ball the moment it left the bat. This sense of direction, or whatever it is, made him a peerless outfielder who roamed wide pastures.

But even a master lasts only so long and time finally did catch up to him.

Dodgers in 4th

And speaking of the Dodgers, it looks as if the Beloved Bums may finish in fourth place after all. The Dodgers came back nicely after the mid-summer collapse and for a while it seemed as if they were going to drop clear out of the first division. But the influx of new talent like Olmo, Grege, Schulz, Barney and Hermanski saved the day and helped spark them to the second spot.

Now, however, they have dropped to only one game ahead of the Reds and two in front of the Pirates and they are heading out to finish the season in the hostile West where they will face the toughest clubs in the league. With only a scant two-game lead it seems improbable they will be able to hold off the challenge of the Reds and Pirates.

War Main Issue At Rubber Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

Nations will not only fight together but they will work together in the peace to assure a world in which our children can grow up in an atmosphere of freedom and security and recognition of the rights of man."

SUPPORT TO FDR

The delegates cheered the first mention of President Roosevelt's name, when Dalrymple spoke of the 1944 elections and "labor's gains under the present administration" concluding with an appeal for "undivided and full support" to Roosevelt. He analyzed the critical necessity for labor to use "the great weapon of the ballot."

"Dealing with the question of the War Labor Board which has been the chief target of disruptive forces within the union, the rubber workers leader took the bull by the horns and declared categorically that the WLB "has taken steps to protect bonafide labor organizations" which are unprecedented. He stated that despite dissatisfaction with some decisions labor must not be "deterred into weakening the only agency which has made it possible for labor to attain some of its great objectives."

After reviewing some of the things that the WLB has done for the rubber workers, and other unions, Dalrymple expressed the hope that Canada would establish a similar set up. He declared that "the productive capacity of Canadian labor has not really been tapped because labor has not been taken into the confidence of the government."

URGE INTL. LABOR UNITY

A. R. Mosher, president of the Canadian Congress of Labor called for "unity of the labor movement of Canada, United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and all the United Nations to win the war and win the peace." He stated that the workers throughout the world must see that the United Nations fight not only for the military defeat of the fascist Axis, but to establish the kind of world where the workers will not suffer what they endured between the last great war and this one.

Vigorous condemnation of strikes as harmful to the war effort and the labor movement highlighted the report which the general executive board unanimously presented to the convention. The condemnation featured a rounded, win-the-war statement of policy referred to the resolutions committee. It was of special importance, however, because of the big Akron stoppage last May.

"The board commented: 'Failure on the part of management cannot excuse labor from doing everything . . . to speed the flow of materials from the factory to the front.'"

Unanimous adoption of this policy by the board may foreshadow withdrawal by Goodrich and Firestone, Akron locals of a demand for revocation of the no-strike pledge.

On legislation, the board welcomed the program of the CIO Political Action Committee, headed by Sidney Hillman, and all its objectives.

WANT-ADS

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The Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

On October 4th, the New York Workers School, now rounding out twenty years of service to the labor movement of America, will open its doors for a new fall term.

While the Manhattan institution was the pioneer of Marxist education in the United States, the movement that it represents is one that is not confined to the boundaries of our own country. In London, for example, there is the by now historic Karl Marx House, whose roster of scholars, scientists, and heroes is a brilliant one indeed. Men like Professor Haldane, one of the world's greatest biologists, have been and are proud to teach there and other lecturers at this school, such as Ralph Fox and David Guest, have gone forth to give their lives for democracy on the battlefields of Spain, thus affording a supreme example of the combination of theory and practice.

In Paris during the nineteen-thirties there was a workers' university which offered a distinguished curriculum, not only in the social sciences, but in the broad field of the humanities as well. Some of the most illustrious savants from the Sorbonne (University of Paris) were among the members of its faculty. In Mexico City at the present time there is another fighting "Universidad Obrera" which is in the forefront of the battle against world fascism.

What does all this mean? It means that, since the imperialist war of 1914-1918 and the Russian people's revolution of 1917, the advanced section of the international working class has come to a full and deep realization of its historic mission on the educational and cultural plane. Education has long been recognized by the workers as one of their most indispensable weapons in the struggle for a better life. That is why they have always fought so hard for it. That is why, also, the reactionaries from colonial Virginia's Governor Berkeley to the Rapp-Coudert of today have always striven to restrict and suppress it.

In this period, however, the period that began with the menacing rise of fascism on a world scale a dozen years ago, and which now has deepened into the era of the people's war against Hitlerism—in this era, the situation is a different one. The workers still need education, and the more advanced and conscious ones seek it out; for it is their fighting weapon still and one which it would be fatal to overlook. But on the other hand, it is in the very large part of the working class, in the form of the organized labor movement, which has now become the teacher and the leader of the broad

masses of the population in the struggle for a free world.

This has been true ever since the beginning of the fascist aggressions in 1931. In Spain, France, Latin America and elsewhere, who was it that, through the Popular Front and other forms, strove unrelentingly and patriotically to awaken their respective nations to the fascist peril? Who was it but the workers, in close collaboration with the widest range of progressive forces among the middle and ruling classes? And in this fight, the Marxists, with the great science which they have at their disposal, and the workers' schools were always well up in the van, seeking ever to bring to the people as a whole the one thing which above all else was needed—clarity. Clarity of social, political and economic vision.

Clarity—surely no one will deny that, amid all the lamentable and dangerous confusion that we see about us at this very moment, clarity is the thing that we must find, somehow. And where are we to find it? Among the liberals? How much clarity are the best-intentioned of them displaying just now, on the question of our State Department, Anglo-American-Soviet relations, and such problems as these? Examine their thinking, or what passes as their thinking, and you will find that it is largely taking place in a void. They deal with abstract principles and individual personalities as if these and not the great social forces involved were the determining factors. And in their panic they run—well, they are likely to run anywhere.

No, if you ask me, it is not our liberal intellectuals but the American labor movement which is exhibiting the greatest amount of clarity at this crucial time. The labor movement undoubtedly needs more clarity than it has as yet—it needs ever more and more. And here is where an institution like the Workers' School comes in. And the science of Marxism, with all the invaluable contributions that it has to make. That is why we ought all of us to be thinking about at least one course at the school this coming term. It impresses me as being the American, the patriotic thing to do, and one that will help the war effort by helping to clarify your own thinking and enabling you to bring more clarity to others.

But, you say, my interests are primarily cultural—literature, perhaps, or movies, or the theatre, or painting, or music, or the ballet, or something else. My answer to you is: well, and what kind of an argument is that? Do these things—books, movies, paintings, etc.—exist in a vacuum? Can they possibly be divorced from the tremendous struggle that is going on today, upon the outcome of which all human culture and civilization depend? It has been said that words are bullets, and that is true of all art forms at a time like this. Let's see that our weapons are in proper order and that we have an adequate supply of ammunition.

"Pass the ammunition and we'll stay free."

Film Front

By DAVID PLATT

The movie version of Charlotte Brontë's powerful social novel "Jane Eyre" with Orson Welles and Joan Fontaine will be out soon. . . . A few weeks ago Louis Budenz had a splendid article on Charlotte Brontë in the Worker in which he expressed the hope that the picture will bring out "some of the strong crusading for women's rights to enter industrial life, to write, to teach and to work in general on the basis of equal opportunities which marked this noted novel of the eldest Brontë sister."

I have been reading the screen story on which the Orson Welles movie has been based. . . . I regret to report that the producers of "Jane Eyre" have missed the entire point of the novel. . . . There is not a single scene in the script to indicate that Jane Eyre was a "flaming champion of the right of women to work beside their brothers" and that the book passionately criticized 19th century English marriage and divorce laws. . . . The movie has left out everything but the love story. . . . The producers have missed an important film which Budenz said would have helped women who are entering the war industries to "know the fine traditions of the fight made by outstanding women in the past for the right to work and express themselves fully in society." . . . Too bad. . . .

Over 100 musicals are in preparation or production in Hollywood. . . . At the same time, however, the number of serious films is increasing

Back the Attack
Buy More War Bonds

rapidly. . . . One of the reasons for it is the great change for the better in the reading habits and tastes of the public, particularly in the field of non-fiction. . . . An outstanding example is John Roy Carlson's hard-hitting anti-fascist expose "Under Cover" which is the No. 1 best-seller in the country, according to both the New York Times and the Herald Tribune Book Sections. . . . (Warner's ought to grab the screen rights.) . . .

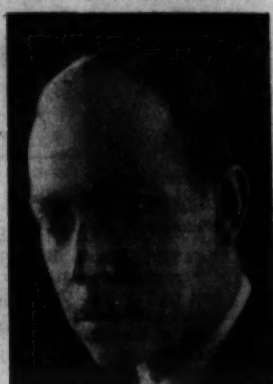
"Under Cover" is the giant money-maker of the non-fiction; it is closely followed by such important contributions to the war as Wendell Willkie's "One World," Captain Ted Lawson's "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo," Eve Curie's "Journey Among Warriors," Gordon Seagrave's "Burma Surgeon," Walter Lippmann's "U. S. Foreign Policy" and further down by Howard Fast's "Citizen Tom Paine" and Roi Ottley's "New World A-Comin'." . . . Most of these best-sellers are being bought up for the screen. . . .

Recently James Fidler, the most disliked gossip columnist in the country was forced to apologize to 20th Century Fox and Gene Tierney over the Blue Network, for certain derogatory remarks made about the star. . . . Fidler said she "smoked cigars." . . . The sole basis for his insult was that a friend of his knew someone who said he saw smoke coming out of the chimney one night as he was passing by the house blind-folded. . . . On Sept. 12 the irresponsible Fidler made another one of his vicious personal attacks on the producers and cast of "This Is the Army." . . . Charles Kinfeld, a Warner Brothers vice-president wrote the Blue Network over which the attack was made that unless "a suitable apology or retraction is given promptly by Mr. Fidler, also by the network to the Army Emergency Relief Fund and to the members of the U. S. Army that appeared in the picture and to Warner Brothers, the company will not extend cooperation to Fidler or the network." . . . How long is Fidler going to be allowed to play while the world burns? . . .

'God Speed' Says Broadway to Michoels and Feffer



JOHN GARFIELD



SERGIE KOURNAOFF

By Philip Gordon

There was portrayed last Friday night, upon the stage of the Royale Theatre, one of the sweetest stories ever told. An overflowed audience thrilled to this profoundly human story of two peoples.

Simply told, yet deep and far-reaching, it was the story of friendship and understanding between the peoples of the United States and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The cast that evening featured Poet Itzik Feffer. They were ably supported by Actors Raymond Massey and John Garfield, Singers Jan Klepura and Elfin Vitus, Playwright Maxwell Anderson, many other noted theatre people and the audience itself.

Those on the stage and off were filled with an overwhelming sense of love, understanding and trust. "How should you say it?" asked Garfield. Supplying the answer himself, he rushed over to Michoels and extending his hand, shouted "Tovarich! Shake!"

"This greeting," said the great Soviet actor, "makes it simpler and warmer for me to say to my audience of actors and writers, 'Dear Comrades!'"

Speaking in his native Russian tongue, Michoels confessed that this was the evening he had been longing for, an evening with America's actors, our soldiers of the theatre. Michoels, spicing his remarks with humorous, yet meaningful anecdotes, talked with his audience on the role of the actor today in the fight for freedom.

"The actor is a creator," he said, "a person who captures the mood and expressions of the people, and is able to portray their desires and hopes. Once upon a time, the actor was regarded as a social outcast. Now, however, he is attaining his rightful status in society, beloved of all people."

Thus, he went on, it is at this time that "we actors must function best."

Freedom of Nations Brought Jewish State Theatre

In the Soviet Union, Michoels declared, the actor was accorded his proper place in society with the coming of the Revolution. "I had the honor of living," he remarked, "at the time that the Soviet Constitution which brought freedom to all the nations of Russia was written. I had the honor of living, when for the first time in all history, a Jewish State Theatre was formed by the Soviet government."

The audience listened, and learned of the Soviet theatre and what it is doing today in our common fight against fascism. By Michoels' very facial and manual expressions, the sounds of his voice, his movements and inflections, the theatre seemed to dwindle into a comfortable living room where friends gathered to talk



Jan Klepura examines the "Order of Merit" worn by the poet, Itzik Feffer, as People's Artist. Solomon Michoels looks on. It happened on the stage of the Royale Theatre last Friday evening at the reception tendered the Soviet delegation by leaders of the American Theatre. At left are John Garfield and Capt. Sergie Kournaoff who acted as interpreters for the honored guests.

Actors in Front Line Performances

Ever since the beginning of the war, says Anna Kulakovskaya in a report from Moscow in last week's Variety, when Soviet Actors formed brigades to entertain men in the trenches and aboard Navy vessels, friendship between the country's acting world and our fighting men has been growing stronger and stronger.

To perform at the front is a matter of honor to every Russian actor.

During 26 months of war, 1,600 groups embracing 2,000 performers have toured the battlelines, and have given a total of 100,000 shows. Besides this, Leningrad's actors have arranged 2,500 programs for the gallant defenders of their city, while entertainers at the army camps in the rear at recruiting stations and army hospitals exceeded 25,000.

Apart from touring groups of actors, several special theatrical companies, about 100, came into being for the duration.

Some of the country's most outstanding stage celebrities have over and over again given recitals for the fighting men—among them, leading actors from Belorussia, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Middle Asia, and Uzbura, and 35 from the Karelo-Finnish Republic. Regardless of personal safety, they performed in dugouts and blockhouses in forward positions with the enemy in dugouts only a few hundred yards away. They entered recaptured towns right on the heels of the Red Army. The second day after the deliverance of Orel, three groups of performers appeared in the town. One of the groups presented a program of songs in honor of the Orel victory to an audience of 1,000 enjoyed townfolk.

An ensemble of actors from Moscow, led by Susanna, a young ballerina from the Bolshoi Theatre, Opera and Ballet, marched to Stalingrad, along with the victorious Red Army troops and together with the same troops, the actors went from Stalingrad to Rostov, performing to enthusiastic audiences in the liberated town. On the road at present, ensembles are on their way to Kharkov. The Uzbek actors brought thousands of gifts from the Uzbek peoples to the fighting men. The Uzbek actors set up tea canteens for their fellow countrymen, and issued a front line paper in the native tongue.

The town of Ivanovo has an important textile industry, and Ivanovo textile workers have woven sufficient fabric to outfit about 30 divisions. A group of musicians from the Ivanovo Philharmonic Society came to the novofront front to report the successes of the textile workers to the fighting men, many of whom were from the town of Ivanovo.

When groups of actors come to army units they perform the first thing they want to hear is of men's deeds in battle. Thus very often, they build impromptu programs around heroic episodes of individual feats. The men try to be as hospitable to the actors as circumstances permit. Last winter, for example, several Red Army men, taking no notice of enemy bombardment, broke the ice in the river and caught fresh fish for the actors' supper. Heavy gunners at the front, at a show given by a group of well known actors, pledged to wipe out 5,000 Hitlerites in honor of the performers, and they fulfilled their promise when the performers were leaving the front.

The Soviet actors are doing a splendid job in uplifting army morale, and have won high recognition from the Red Army Command which has decorated many performers with orders and medals.

A New Film

"Thousands Cheer" Opens
At the Astor Theatre

"THOUSANDS CHEER," produced by Joseph Pasternack for MGM; screen play by Paul Jarrico and Richard Collins; directed by George Sidney; with Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Mary Astor, John Boles, and an all-star supporting cast. At the Astor Theatre.

"Thousands Cheer" is a big box of bon-bons in various colors, and if your sweet tooth needs nourishment, you're certain to find something to your taste in the luxurious package.

Here, in delectable technicolor, you'll discover Judy Garland and Ann Southern; Lucille Ball and Lena Horne; Martha Hunt and Donna Reed, and those goddesses from the west coast Shangri-La, the Goldwyn Girls. They're no strain on the mind, and mighty easy on the eyes.

And, in addition, there's plenty of peppy music to excite your toes, with three big orchestras to send it and a host of hot dancers who take it and do nice things with it.

The whole concoction is sprinkled generously with sly humor, applied with a broad hand. George Sidney's direction keeps everything moving along at a breezy clip.

The plot, involving Kathryn Grayson and Gene Kelly in difficulties, concerns the pleasant mistake the latter makes in falling in love with the former, the colonel's daughter. Gene, a buck private, who comes to the army from a circus career as "King of the Aerialist," is unhappy over his descent in one draft from King to infantryman. He wants a transfer to the air corps. Kathryn, a concert singer who leaves her job with Joe Turner's symphony to help her pop's regiment as a morale worker, tries to help Gene get the transfer. But Gene, his love for Kathryn triumphing over discipline, gets himself thrown into the guardhouse instead. Everything turns out for the best, however, when a big camp show is arranged by Kathryn, with Gene's old troupe as one of the features. Gene goes up there and does an unprecedented 2 and one half turn somersault, without a net. The colonel forgives Gene for his breach of army etiquette. As Gene is about to ship for overseas duty with the infantry, Kathryn appears, forgives him for not permitting her to be of aid, and promises to marry him after the war.

Although the plot is designed mainly as an unobtrusive frame in which to set the lavish pictures of the camp show, Gene Kelly succeeds in putting unexpected color into the border through his nonchalant and goodnatured delivery of his lines. Kathryn Grayson's voice is also good for anybody's morale.

Mickey Rooney serves as the master of ceremonies at the camp show, and dishes 'em out with the young Rooney touch. He does a Captain Clark Gable-Lionel Barrymore impersonation; Judy Garland sings boogie-woogie style, with Turbitt at the piano; Red Skelton tickles the ribs with a drug-store clerk skit; Frank Morgan does a barber-physician sketch that sounds like something smuggled in from the burlesk circuit; and Kay Kyser, Bob Crosby and Benny Carter keep

AMUSEMENTS

ICE-CAPADES NOW thru Oct. 3

Madison Square Garden

SEEDS OF FREEDOM

STANLEY

THE CITY THAT STOPPED HITLER

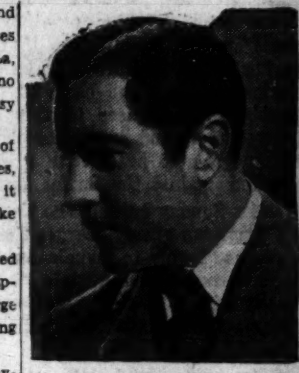
HEROIC STALINGRAD

THE MERRY WIDOW

THE MERRY WIDOW

THE MERRY WIDOW

THE MERRY WIDOW



JOHN BOLES

the five jumpin'. The camp show ends with an impressive, elaborate presentation of the "United Nations" song of Dmitri Shostakovich, against the background of the massed flags of the democratic peoples. The song is stirringly rendered in several languages.

"Thousands Cheer" is confectionery. Take your pick.

FRANK ANTICO.

THE STAGE

OPENS TONITE 8:30 Sharp

Land of Fame

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Hearst and Davis

THE breathtaking success of the Red Army in its drive towards the Dnieper on a 700-mile front is presenting us hourly with new possibilities for speeding up the collapse of Hitler Germany. The Soviet offensive is taking place on a stupendous scale, involving hundreds of divisions and the key strategic positions of the European theatre.

There are, of course, people who draw other conclusions from the tempo of the Soviet sweep.

For over a month the Hearst press has been spreading the slander that the Soviet Union will make a separate "Bolshevik peace" with Germany, and that she is preparing to make a military alliance with Japan against us. On the basis of this slander, Goebbels' mouthpiece in this country has pressed more and more shamelessly the line of a negotiated peace with Hitler Germany directed against the Soviet Union.

In its Sunday edition, the New York Journal-American openly charges that the Soviet Union is "trying to make a Bolshevik peace with Germany and Austria . . . and might at any critical moment transform her treaty with Japan into a military alliance." Therefore, it shouts:

"The Allies would better preserve all their strength for such an eventuality, and not dissipate their strength in unwise military efforts. . . ."

How can such ill-concealed agitation for an anti-Soviet war in newspapers with millions of circulation be permitted by our government?

The same can be asked with respect to the article by Forrest Davis in last week's Saturday Evening Post. There is a general impression that Davis has an inside line with the State Department. And this man writes bluntly that it is Washington and London policy to forge an Anglo-American alliance to supersede a tri-partite coalition and, in fact, to be directed against the Soviet Union.

When questioned on the Davis article, Secretary of State Hull denied that there were any facts to substantiate that view, but failed to repudiate Davis for his scurrilous and vicious anti-Soviet article.

All the pro-fascist, anti-Soviet, reactionary and appeasement groups are taking heavy advantage of the continued absence of full-scale coalition warfare, to press for a break in the anti-Hitler coalition and to demoralize and disunite the national victory front gathered around the Commander-in-Chief.

The people, especially labor, cannot afford to remain passive in the face of this public lynching of our war policy of coalition and amity with the Soviet Union. They cannot afford to permit further delay and wavering with respect to the second front to endanger our common victory and our democratic future.

The problem of the second front is the problem of our own destiny. Our government must be called upon to repudiate sharply the Hearsts and the Forrest Davises. Labor and the people must demand that our government, together with the British, open the second front immediately.

Alfange and Rivers

IN THE spirit of Pegler and Martin Dies, Dean Alfange has denounced the struggle for political recognition of the Negro people as "un-American."

Thus has he labelled the New York County Committee of the American Labor Party for its insistence upon the nomination of a Negro attorney, Francis E. Rivers, for city judge.

Fronting for the Dubinsky-Social Democratic group which controls the "right wing" of the American Labor Party, Alfange has

echoed the frequently-expressed position of that group to the effect that there is no need for any special struggle for Negro rights or for advancing Negro leadership; that, in fact, such a struggle constitutes "discrimination."

The practical effect of that position is to acquiesce in the continued subjection of the Negro people, as is patent in Dubinsky's own union where there are many Negro workers and virtually no Negro leadership.

The Republicans, who first nominated Rivers, are by no means champions of the Negro people, as their consistent resistance to the passage of anti-discrimination bills in the State Legislature amply proves. They chose Rivers for purely demagogic, vote-getting reasons. The position taken by Alfange, and for that matter by the Democrats in New York County, aids them in putting over their demagoguery.

Alfange also attacks Rivers for accepting "Communist-dominated" ALP support. Has he forgotten so soon that he not only accepted that same support in his campaign for governor last year, but even pleaded for it? Is he ready to repudiate the President, or Lt.-General Haskell, because they are supported by the ALP in New York County? Should Negro, labor and progressive forces in the county unite behind the Rivers candidacy on the ALP line, they will also aid the candidacy of the Roosevelt candidate for Lt.-Governor, General Haskell. An extremely important factor in the campaign for Rivers is the extent to which the Negro people are gotten to register next week.

Welcome Shipyardmen

COMING close on the heels of the convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, New York today welcomes delegates to the convention of the CIO's Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers. This is another of the great key war production unions.

As these delegates assemble still another union of war workers, the United Rubber Workers, is in session at Toronto, while at Butte, delegates of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers convention are departing homeward.

All those unions register unprecedented growth and progress on every front of their activity. But above all is their realization that they have a great responsibility towards the country and a vital part in victory. The convention at Butte ended on a note of unity and support of the CIO's policy. At Toronto, the same win-the-war watch word guides the delegates.

The shipyard workers will, we hope, show the same spirit, despite the divisive activity of a small clique of red-baiters, undoubtedly influenced by John L. Lewis and Coughlin.

The rapid growth and success they registered for the past year, is the best evidence they need to prove that a policy of unity of all, irrespective of race, color or political views—as long as it is based on a win-the-war program—is the policy that wins for America and all the members.



THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

The Baruch Report

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.

MAYBE Jimmy Byrnes didn't realize it. But the Baruch report on the West Coast manpower situation is essentially an indictment of his record as director of the Office of War Mobilization for the past four months.

The report by Bernard Baruch and John Hancock found that overlapping and competition between government agencies had made a solution of the manpower problem impossible. It found that action by one agency cancelled out action by another agency.

Well, the Tolson and Kilgore Committees have been saying that for about two years. OWM was set up to correct this situation, to introduce planning and centralized control into the manpower and production picture. But the Baruch report finds that this hasn't been done.

I point this out not primarily to condemn Jimmy Byrnes — although it is important that his inadequacies be understood. What is even more important is a realization that the current panacea for the manpower muddle, a National Service Act, will not tackle most of the real difficulties described in the Baruch report.

CERTAINLY a National Service Act will have nothing to do with streamlining unwieldy, overlapping government machinery. More specifically, it will not help solve the problems arising out of the complete autonomy of the military services in awarding contracts.

As the Baruch report emphasizes, contracts were shovelled out on the West Coast, regardless of manpower and other considerations. The only answer to chaotic procurement policies is, of course, over-all control of production including the letting of contracts by one civilian agency. This has been consistently opposed by Byrnes.

A National Service Act would not take care of other problems stressed in the Baruch report such as incentive wages, nurseries, housing and transportation. It would not touch on discrimination against the great potential labor force of Negro workers.

It would not have any real effect on the key problem of labor utilization which, according to WMC officials, could be improved

by 25 per cent. I have recently seen some figures on production in the 14 yards producing Liberty ships which emphasize the vast importance of labor utilization.

The man-hours required to produce a Liberty ship ranged all the way from 350,000 in the top yard to 1,000,000 in the one at the bottom of the scale. These figures, incidentally, compare with less than 200,000 man-hours to produce a similar ship in even the relatively inefficient British shipyards.

And a labor draft would not hit at poor production planning which is the root cause for poor labor utilization. As UAW vice president Richard Frankenstein pointed out in his recent report on the West Coast aircraft situation, it was the lack of scheduling and planning, rather than a shortage of manpower, which has cut production of planes.

THE recommendations in the Baruch report, as applied to the West Coast, are now being described as the "last possible alternative to a National Service Act."

Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson has renewed the agitation for a labor draft. Byrnes is said to be for it. In the War Manpower Commission officials have worked up a bill which is reported to be less crude than the Austin-Wadsworth bill while retaining the same fundamental defects. It is understood to draw on British experience, and to provide safeguards to labor such as appeals machinery and guarantees against wage-cutting.

Baruch is still reported to be opposed to a National Service Act. But if the new labor priorities plan on the West Coast doesn't get results, the pressure will be terrific, perhaps irresistible.

The West Coast plan is supposed to be based on the Baruch report. It is—but only in part. It emphasizes only two phases of the Baruch report. It sets up a committee composed of government representatives on the West Coast, primarily of the military services, which is to decide which types of production and in which plants is most urgent, to recommend shifting of contracts and to try to keep a balance between production plans and labor supply. Then it sets up a second committee, composed of representatives of the same agen-

cies, which is to allocate workers to these plants, through the United States Employment Service, on the basis of relative urgency.

No genuine, specific proposals for improving labor utilization, production planning, housing, working conditions wages and the like are provided for in the report.

It seems to me that in one very important sense the West Coast plan violates the whole spirit of the Baruch report. Again and again Baruch emphasizes the need for local participation in the plan. Actually the only local participation will be chairmanship of the production urgency and labor priority committees by prominent local citizens. It is a contradiction in the Baruch report that, while it emphasizes local participation, it endorses this set-up.

Shoved aside by the new set-up will be the area manpower labor-management committees on the West Coast. And yet if there is to be local participation in any real manpower and production program, it must be expressed through labor-management committees. As far as effective labor-management production committees in the plants are concerned, they are practically non-existent on the West Coast.

It is one of the most serious shortcomings of the West Coast plan that it provides for no labor participation in the manpower program. Equally important is the failure of the plan to tackle production problems in the plants and working and living conditions. You just can't separate manpower and production.

Frankenstein summed up the attitude of labor when he said that the UAW wouldn't object to a labor priorities system—if it were part of a broader production and manpower plan. In the absence of such a plan, he said, arbitrary administrative controls are imposed on labor as the penalty for mistakes made by management and government. And worst of all, labor controls won't solve the problem by themselves. These arguments apply a thousand-fold to a National Service Act. A labor draft would be an evasion of all the real problems.

Two more contributions arrived yesterday for "They're Saying in Washington" boosting the total another \$6.00.

Bulgaria Must Choose Now

(Continued from Page 2)

appropriate pretext for a new, cynical intervention of Hitler Germany into Bulgaria's affairs.

It was no accident that a German delegation consisting of Gross Admiral Roder, Field Marshal Kettel, Colonel General Lindemann, Admiral Pricke, Colonel General of the Luftwaffe Leer, General of the SS troops Wuenneberg, Baron von Steen-gracht of the Foreign Ministry, and former German ambassador in Moscow, Count von Schulenburg arrived in Sofia to attend the funeral of King Boris. With their aid the formation of such a regency council, which must unswervingly continue a pro-German policy, is secure.

DEEPENING CRISIS
It must be pointed out, however, that far from solving the present political crisis in the country, the present regency council is further deepening and sharpening it. The overwhelming majority of the Bulgarian people express with growing frankness their irreconcilable attitude towards the traitors of their country. Never before was the gulf between the people and the ruling clique of German agents wider than today. Never before was the criminal and senseless character of this pro-German policy as evident as today.

Not only the Bulgarian people but everything that is sane and honest in the country revolts against this policy. The whole logic of events, the whole situation evolved in the course of the war argues against this policy.

The current summer brought serious defeats to the German armies on the Soviet-German Front. The Red Army is driving the German hordes towards the Dnieper. The Red Army's summer offensive, which is a continuation of its victories during last winter, aggravated the crisis in the entire fascist camp. Fascist Germany's Italian ally fell under the impact of this crisis. Europe's only great power to join Hitler—Italy—is out of commission.

Italy's surrender exposed the Hitlerite right flank in the Balkans. The war drew near to the coast of the Balkan peninsula. Any day the Balkans may become an arena of war. The inevitable hour of the defeat of Germany and her satellites is approaching. And it is in this situation, when yesterday's allies and partners are

beginning to desert the Hitlerite clique, that Bulgaria's rulers lose their heads and dare to force upon the Bulgarian people active participation in the war on the side of the bankrupt Hitlerites. It is truly so—when the gods want to destroy somebody they first deprive him of his senses!

Bulgaria is today faced with this alternative—to continue to go with Germany or break with Germany and pursue an independent national policy. The first way implies the complete surrender of the Bulgarian army into the hands of the German command for the "defense of the Balkans." But this would mean nothing else than physical extermination of hundreds of thousands of Bulgarians, the transformation of the country into a theater of military operations, mass raids and destruction, and lastly a complete military debacle and a new national disaster incomparably more terrible than in 1918.

The second way means the liberation of Bulgaria from German guardianship, the preservation of her manpower and material resources for securing her freedom and independence. Only by following this path will Bulgaria emerge from the impasse into which she was plunged by the German dynasty and her Hitler agents.

Can Bulgaria follow this path of the salvation of the Bulgarian people? Both the internal and international situation indicates that she can do this provided the people and army resolutely come out hand in hand against the ruling Hitler agents and for the formation of a truly Bulgarian national government. True this is no easy task but fully possible of realization if the patriotic leaders in the country and army boldly assume leadership of the already existing people's movement for the salvation of the country.

Hitler Germany's agents—the Filof, Zhekov and Tsankoff followers—are trying to frighten the Bulgarian people with the prospect of complete German occupation of Bulgaria if the Bulgarians refuse to help Hitler Germany and pursue their own independent national policy.

This however is not true. Germany's main forces are tied down on the Eastern Front. The direct threat of an Allied invasion of Europe gives the Hitlerites no possibility of dispen-

ing their weakened manpower reserves. Following Italy's withdrawal from the war the Italian divisions will return home. Hitler will find it extremely difficult to find divisions not only for the occupation of the Balkans but also to suppress fresh Bulgarian troops if the army together with the people comes out against the Germans. No doubt in such an event both the people and the army would receive the full armed support of the Yugoslav Peoples Liberation Army and Greek guerrillas.

WARREN ISSUED
But even if it is presumed that Hitler would decide on military operations against the Bulgarian army, then the sacrifices which the people and army would be called upon to make would be far smaller than those resulting from the present pro-Hitler policy of the Bulgarian rulers. At any rate Bulgaria has—especially after Italy's surrender and the beginning of the disintegration of the Hitlerite bloc—the full possibility of ousting the German invaders and saving itself from national enslavement. To delay in this matter is to aggravate still further the danger facing the Bulgarian people.

Despite the ceaseless hostile activity in Bulgaria, the Soviet public has hitherto manifested the greatest patience, convinced that this pro-German policy is profoundly alien to the Bulgarian people. The Russian people, who in the past shed its blood for the freedom and independence of the fraternal Bulgarian people and who are now bearing the main brunt of the struggle against the historic enemies of the Slavs—the German invaders—have the right to warn Bulgaria that there is a limit to their patience.

What can Bulgaria hope for if she continues to remain at war with Great Britain and the United States, helping fascist Germany in the war against the USSR, incurring the merited hatred of the Balkan peoples enslaved by the Germans?

The peoples of the Soviet Union were always closely concerned with the fate of the fraternal Bulgarian people. That is why the Soviet public regards with satisfaction the desire of the Bulgarian people to set their country free of the fascist camp, save itself from a new debacle and secure its national honor, freedom and independence.

Facts on the War Economy

MANPOWER NEEDS

By Labor Research Association

Exaggerated reports of a manpower crisis are circulating in the press just at the time when there is increasing pressure in Washington for passage of the National Service Act (S. 666), the bill for conscription of labor introduced by Senator Austin (R., Va.) and Representative Wadsworth (R., N. Y.).

Organized labor, including AFL, CIO, and Railroad Brotherhoods, opposes this measure as unnecessary at least until existing reserves of manpower have been given fair and full opportunity for employment.

Full utilization of women, Negroes and other available labor groups can solve the problem, many experts agree. Says the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in the "Monthly Labor Review" (August, 1943): "The labor resources of the nation as a whole appear more than adequate for all essential needs to mid-1944, but very serious local problems of labor supply exist."

In other words, on a national basis we have enough labor; the problem is to make our labor reserves available to the key war centers.

By improving use of available manpower, the War Manpower Commission estimates, war production could be increased by 25 per cent.

WANTED: 1,000,000 NEW WORKERS

Our manpower needs are briefly summarized in latest reports of the War Manpower Commission and the Selective Service System. There are now 63,000,000 in the total labor force, including those in the armed services.

Additional productive workers will be required to replace the 2,000,000 men who are being transferred from industry to the Army and Navy during the year ending next July. Workers in munitions must be increased by 1,000,000 during the same period. This makes a total of 3,000,000 men and women.

Transfers from less essential industries will provide about 2,300,000 for war work and for the armed services. It is expected that about 300,000 boys will be added to the labor force through growth of the population. The deficit of approximately 1,000,000 must come from among the women who are not yet working on paid jobs.

WOMANPOWER AVAILABLE

A gloomy view of women's volunteering for employment is expressed by Brigadier General Leonard P. Ayres. In the current Cleveland Trust Co. bulletin, this statistical expert says that women do not find industrial work attractive. So he claims that they will not come forward in sufficient numbers to balance the withdrawal of men for the armed forces.

This prediction takes no account of the special needs of women who have the double job of factory work plus housekeeping and care of children. These needs can be met, the War Manpower Commission points out (Release Sept. 3, 1943), through community services, child care centers and nurseries, provision for shopping needs after work hours, and in some cases part-time work for mothers.

WEST COAST SCHEME

A so-called "labor-rationing" plan has now been set up by the Office of War Mobilization on the Pacific Coast where the most acute labor shortage is reported in the aircraft industry. Under this controlled refer-all scheme, all hiring of workers in five key war industry centers must be done through the U. S. Employment Service.

Workers in these five areas are to select employment only from among those jobs to which they are referred. Employers entitled to hire workers may select them only from those referred by the USES.

This plan, similar to a scheme in effect in the Buffalo, N. Y., area, is criticized by both employer and labor groups. It appears to ignore the fact that companies have often been inefficient in their use of manpower. It sets up compulsory control but does not prohibit the employer from firing workers.

The scheme appears to ignore the function of labor-management committees already set up in West Coast plants. It is not based on any national overall planning of the labor supply.

Instead of such local and regional schemes, labor spokesmen call for national planning of manpower under the Office of War Mobilization, with labor representation on the planning committee, as originally proposed in the Tolson-Pepper-Kilgore bill.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

SEPTEMBER 20, 1938

TRENTON, N. J.—Reporting to the third annual convention of the United Rubber Workers of America, today President S. E. Dalyrimple declared that the union more than held its own in the year of crisis and unemployment and made progress on a number of fronts.

This one of the most important affiliates of the CIO opened its convention this morning for a week of sessions with delegates representing 63,000 members in 126 locals.

NEW YORK—Harry Gannes (late) editor of the Foreign Department of the Daily Worker, points out that the capitalist press is concentrating its attack on the Soviet Union in the midst of the Czech crisis, attempting to disrupt the Franco-Soviet pact. "Instead of turning world attention to Chamberlain doing the bidding of the Nazi War Lords, who have mobilized 2,000,000 men to terrorize and threaten the world, and who now by their treachery further endanger world peace, the reactionary press is now busy trying to make the issue one of the Soviet Union vs. Nazi Germany. That is not the issue. The burning issue is one of betrayal of Czechoslovak democracy by Chamberlain to the detriment of British, French, American and other democracies, to satisfy Hitler's war lust and to encourage and stimulate the Nazis to war."

Daily Worker

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